The New-York Times.

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Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The bill introduced by Representative MORRILL, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, provides as follows:

First—That the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment; and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner and at such rates as he may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representations of value which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress—the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; provided that the bonds which may be disposed of elsewhere than in the United States may be made payable, both principal and interest, in the coin and currency of the country in which they are made payable, but shall not bear a rate of interest exceeding five per centum per annum; and provided, further, that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force all its provisions, except as modified by this act.

POST-OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and also the Postmaster-General, have had under consideration the proposition embodied in a resolution offered on Tuesday last in the Senate by Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, instructing the above-named committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Post-office Department to construct and operate telegraph lines along the principal mail routes. The committee and Mr. DENNISON are favorably impressed with the measure, and it is expected that a favorable report will be made in a few days. The new method of intercommunication by telegraph is urged as a work of necessity and public convenience, equally as feasible as the present transmission of our mails by the general government. It is believed that the Post-office Department may take charge of this matter to such an extent as may be deemed necessary, and as a convenience to the public, just as it has done the mails and as it has done the money-order system, which has been found conducive to the public welfare. The plan will doubtless prove to be self-sustaining and probably be a source of additional revenue to the government.

REGISTERING VESSELS.

The House passed the bill mentioned in our dispatch of last night, regulating the registry of American vessels that have been licensed by a foreign country. The discussion on this important measure this afternoon did not bring out materially any different views from those decided yesterday in the debate. The members from the West appeared to be arrayed unitedly against the bill, except Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, who advocated it. Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, offered an amendment, which was lost, providing that the matter be left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, as is now the practice. The indications prior to the vote were decidedly that the bill would be defeated, but upon taking the sense of the House there were found 99 members in favor and 52 against the measure. The fate of the bill in the Senate is in doubt.

THE QUESTION OF DAVIS' TRIAL.

In the Senate this afternoon, Senator HOWARD made a forcible argument in answer to Attorney-General SPEED's opinion as to the trial of JEFF. DAVIS. The ground taken by the Attorney-General is in effect that DAVIS cannot be tried for treason in any State or District in which he was not actually present in person during the prosecution of hostilities there; that is, that DAVIS, being in Richmond, Va., and commander-in-chief of the rebel army, executing such supreme control over his subordinates, and they fighting a battle in Ohio, cannot be put upon his trial in Ohio for the treason of fighting that battle. Such a trial he holds to be forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. Senator HOWARD claims that the rebellion was carried on by and under the direction of one man, and that man was JEFFERSON DAVIS, the supreme commander, who had full power to enforce his command—a power given him by the whole rebel community, as a political organized community, holding and exerting for the time being—whether rightfully or wrongfully is wholly immaterial to the argument, and absolute national independence, though unrecognized by us or any foreign nation, DAVIS was the chief. He was master and director of an immense war, and responsible for every drop of blood shed in it. His spirit, his intention and purpose, his will was everywhere, and, though his physical arm did not give every blow, no blow was struck which was not directed by his mind; no Union soldier bled or languished who was not the victim of his traitorous malignancy, and this, though he was at Richmond, Va., and his victim in Louisiana or Ohio. Mr. HOWARD further argued that if the Attorney-General's view of the constitution be correct, some very singular and most inconvenient consequences must flow from it. DAVIS might have been standing but an arm's length of the northern limit of Virginia while his army was in Ohio fighting a battle under his immediate eye and orders on the north side of the line, and yet he could not be tried for fighting this battle in Ohio, because he was not personally and corporeall present in Ohio. He might have posted himself over the Canada line and thence in person fitted out and directed expeditions as in fact he did by his agents, and not be guilty of treason, because he was not actually present within the State or District where hostilities took place. Mr. HOWARD proceeded at length to show this view of the law of treason is not sustained by authorities; that the doctrine of actual corporeal presence is absurd, and that it is impossible that any enlightened court would hold that DAVIS was not present according to the ancient and well established principles of law. He argues that legal presence comprehends, in case of a commander, all military orders and acts of procuring, or, in other words, causing acts of war to be committed by his soldiers or subordinates, wherever given or done, and under him, reliable in any judicial district in his department, when these orders are executed, or those acts result in levying war for his presence, results directly from the military authority he holds and exercises. The effect of Mr. HOWARD's argument is that DAVIS can be tried in any district where hostilities took place, and hence he can be tried in the District of Columbia, in Pennsylvania or Ohio, as well as in Virginia. Senator HOWARD's views, as above set forth, are in accord with the opinions expressed some time ago in this city by Senators and eminent lawyers, and which opinions were embodied in our dispatches from Washington shortly after the capture of JEFF. DAVIS.

THE REPORT OF THE REVENUE COMMISSION.

The report of the Revenue Commission is being examined and commented upon very generally by members of Congress. Its recommendations meet with almost universal favor. The only prominent feature which does not seem likely to be adopted, is the reduction of the tax on whisky. An immense amount of testimony upon which the recommendations of the commission are based, and which in some instances changed entirely the views and opinions of the board, is at the disposal of Congress, and can be had whenever it chooses to call for it. Before framing the proposed amendments to the National Bank Act, the Committee on Banking and Currency will await the decision of the Supreme Court in the tax cases now being argued, which will determine the legality of municipal taxes upon national securities.

TRIAL OF DETECTIVE BAKER.

The trial of L. C. BAKER, government detective, on the charge of false imprisonment of Mrs. COBB and of extortion, terminated this afternoon by a verdict finding BAKER guilty of false imprisonment of Mrs. COBB and not guilty of extortion. The trial has been progressing for some days, and has attracted a great deal of attention. The penalty for the offense of which Baker is found guilty is fine or imprisonment or both, as the Court may determine.

THE NEW-YORK CONTESTED SEAT.

Upon motion of Mr. RAYMOND the House agreed to hear the argument of Mr. DODGE, the contestant of Mr. BROOKS, as representative from New-York. The matter will come up to-morrow after the morning hour.

CORRECTION.

In my dispatch last night referring to Mr. STEVENS there were one or two errors, which, never intending to misrepresent any man, I desire should be corrected. In looking over the *Globe* report of his remarks I find that he did not use the word "infamous" when he alluded to the sentiments of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. RAYMOND) as blasphemy. He only applied it to dead and harmless rebels, and I do not find in the same report that he called the President a "pundit," although he was distinctly understood to use that word by several in the reporters' gallery, and the Associated Press so reported it. The word used was unusual, condit, as referring to the manner in which the alleged views of the President had come to the attention of Congress. This however is immaterial. Mr. STENENS has learned that President JOHNSON is no joker; on the contrary, he thinks him a susurper, and that had he lived a hundred years ago on the free soil of Great Britain, he would have been beheaded for his usurpations.

DELEGATE FROM ARIZONA.

Hon. JOHN M. GOODWIN, delegate from Arizona, today read a dispatch from the Acting Governor of that Territory, setting forth a resolution passed unanimously by the Legislative Assembly of Arizona, which declared that Mr. GOODWIN was regularly and honorably elected delegate, and that the election was not procured by fraud and misrepresentation, as alleged in the card of Hon. CHARLES D. POSTEN, late delegate, published about two months ago in the Associated Press dispatches.

RECEPTIONS.

The receptions to-night of Speaker COLFAX, Gen. AUGUR and Secretary MCCULLOCH are crowded, even to a greater degree than heretofore, and are, of course, very brilliant.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In pursuance of a call issued in December last by the Secretary of the Interior, a board consisting of the Government Commissioners, directors and engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad, convened in this city, in the Interior Department at 12 to-day, for the purpose of adopting same uniform standard of road to which the several companies organized under the act of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, shall conform.

The following-named gentleman are government Directors: GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachusetts; JESSE L. WILLIAMS, of Indiana; CHARLES T. SHERMAN, of Ohio; SPRINGER HARBAUGH, of Pennsylvania; T. J. CARTER, of Illinois. The Commissioners are as follows: Col. J. H. SIMPSON, of Indiana, United States Engineer; Major-Gen. S. J. CURTIS, of Iowa; Dr. WM. WHITE, of Connecticut, and WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, Esq.

The Secretary of the Interior was present to-day; also, representatives of the various connecting roads. The convention organized in the Washington Aqueduct building by the election of Col. SIMPSON as President, and Mr. JOHN R. GIBBS, United States Assistant Engineer, was appointed Secretary. The representatives of connecting roads present, were: Hon. OAKES AMES, of Sioux City and Pacific Road; Hon. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad; Hon. R. M. SHOEMAKER, Chief Engineer of Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division; Hon. GEORGE MCCOOK, Attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division; Hon. HUGH H. JEWETT, Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division; Hon. S. C. POMEROY, President of the Atchison Branch, Union Pacific Railroad; Hon. Mr. ALLISON, of Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.

The convention, without transacting any very important business, adjourned until to-morrow.

PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS.

Representative DARLING, of New-York, several days ago, introduced a bill to amend the act regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. It prescribes the number of passengers which may be lawfully taken on board any such ship or vessel exclusive of the *bona fide* first-class cabin passengers, and excluding for the purposes this act the portion of the vessel so appropriated. The space in the poop or deck houses, and in the upper, lower and between decks, is 100 cubic feet of their capacity. In the upper between decks one passenger to every 110 cubic feet, and in the lower between decks one to every 120 cubic feet. To every passenger assigned to, placed or brought therein in excess of the proper number, the master or other person in command of the vessel is to be subject, on conviction, to the fines and penalties provided, namely, $50, and may also at the discretion of the Judge be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months. Passengers and their personal baggage are to be landed at such place within the port as may be directed by the collector or other chief officer of the customs; provided that such direction shall not in anywise interfere with the provisions of the health laws of the State; and if any such passengers are landed contrary to the direction of the collector or other chief officer of the customs, the master and owners of the said vessel shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of $500. There are other amendments to the proposed passenger act, including one for ascertaining the dimensions of the vessel.

NEW-YORK COLLECTOR.

ETHAN ALLAN, Esq., Assistant United States District Attorney of New-York, had a protracted interview with the President. It is understood that for the present there will be no appointment of collector for the port of New-York; nor has the President committed himself in any manner with regard to the bestowal of this important position.

THIEVING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

An individual claiming to be from Massachusetts was arrested at the Executive Mansion to-day, having been detected in stealing pieces from the curtains of the East Room. Such acts are so common that it is necessary that examples should be made of the offenders. The party was therefore taken before the Superintendent of Police and required to give bail in the sum of $500 to appear to-morrow and answer the charge.

BELGIUM AND MEXICO.

Senor ROMERO in October last addressed Secretary SEWARD a letter, saying: "As a proof of the feelings of the Belgian people in regard to the question now debating on Mexican soil, I have the honor of transmitting to you for the information of the government of the United States a copy of a communication I received from the Liberal Union of the Civic Guard of Liege, dated the 11th of August last, together with a copy of the resolutions passed the day before by that association, protesting against the proposal of Lieut.-Gen. PERTINCKX, commander of the Civil Guard of Brussels, to erect a monument to the memory of the Belgirns who fell in action at Tacumbaro, in the Mexican Republic, on the 11th day of April, 1865, because they lost their lives in a cause opposed to liberty, and in contradiction to the efforts the Belgians made in 1830 to gain their independence.

Secretary SEWARD, on the 24th of January, addressed Señor ROMERO a note, asking him to accept his thanks for the courtesy in communicating the interesting papers to the department.

NEW RAILROAD.

Ground was broken to-day for a railroad between Alexandria and Fredericksburgh, Va., and the event was duly celebrated by those directly interested.

TREASURY INSTRUCTIONS.

Notice has been given by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the designated depositories at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been instructed to discontinue on and after the first of February next ensuing, receiving deposits for temporary loans at six per cent. interest. They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money on and after that date at five per cent. interest, payable on ten days' notice after thirty days from the date of deposit.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

The bill reported Wednesday by Senator SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, for the adjustment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for spoliation committed by the French prior to the 31st of July, 1801, provides that satisfaction shall be made to an extent not exceeding five millions of dollars. Three commissioners are to be appointed to examine and determine the validity and amount of the claims. The claims are to be paid whenever Congress shall make an appropriation for that purpose. All claims not presented to the commissioners within the period of three years from the passage of this act shall be forever baned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The bill introduced by Representative MORRILL, amendatory of certain parts of the Internal Revenue Act, declares that the words in section one hundred and twenty, "All dividends in scrip or money thereafter declared due, and wherever the same shall be payable to stockholders, policy holders or depositors," shall mean "All dividends in scrip or money wherever payable, and all stockholders, policy holders, depositors or parties whatsoever, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens." In section one hundred and twenty-two the word "stockholders" shall include non-residents, whether citizens or aliens. It is declared to be the duty of persons making returns of lists of income or property taxed, to state whether the amounts given are stated according to their value in legal tender currency, and that the penalties imposed by law in every case of refusal so to state shall be charged by the assessors. Section four provides that when the returns are stated in coined money the Assessor shall reduce them to equivalents in currency. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe rules by which this principle is applied to all returns, lists, assessments and collections.

COST OF WAR VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the Senate yesterday the records of the Naval Board convened at Brooklyn in June last to examine the claims for the cost of our war vessels above the contract price; from which it appears that awards were made for thirty-seven wooden double-enders, amounting to $614,974; for six iron double-enders, $356,848; for three gunboats, $100,853; for the *Miantonomi*, $35,832: for the iron-clad propellers *Milwaukee* and *Winnebago*, $59,613; for the iron-clad *Onondaga*, $85 203; for six river and harbor monitors, $656,651; for the light draft monitor *Naubuc*, $36,533; for the monitor *Comanche*, $179,993, with $96,000 more for this last named vessel claimed as cost by the contractors. These sums are all awards in addition to the amounts specified in the original contracts. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a note to Representative WASHBURNE, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, expressed his dissent to the House bill establishing a port of entry at New-Orleans. He thinks it would virtually abolish the Districts of New-Orleans and Natchez, and establish St. Louis as the chief port of entry instead of New-Orleans. The bill embraces in the proposed district the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers. There seems no good reason, in his opinion, to set aside the rule to establish ports of entry within convenient reach of these points where foreign merchandise passes within the boundaries of our country. He says experience has shown the necessity of securing the duties on imports as soon as possible after the latter arrive within the country. To permit vessels with foreign cargoes to pass up our principal river for 1,300 miles to St. Louis without the duties being previously paid or secured, would open the door to smugglers, which even the constant presence of an inspector on board would fail effectually to close. He sees no reason for making St. Louis a port of entry that would not equally apply to Cincinnati, or, as regards geographical position, to Cairo or Mound City, and cannot approve the objects of the bill even in a modified form. In accordance with his opinion, the bill has been reported on adversely by the committee.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner COOLEY, of the Indian Bureau, accompanied a delegation from the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole and Ottawa tribes of Indians to the President's Mansion yesterday, whither they went for the purpose of having an interview with him. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, through their interpreter, Mr. JONES, said to the President that they came with the hope of restoring the friendly relations which had existed under their treaty with the United States. They trusted the past might be blotted from memory. While execrating the crime which had deprived the nation of its head, they congratulated themselves that his successor was so just, philanthropic and wise. They looked to His Excellency for the treatment which had been accorded them by his predecessors. The Cherokees appeared as two parties—one known as loyal and the other as disloyal, both desirous of having harmonious relations with the government. Capt. CHRISTIE, of the loyal delegation, whose remarks were interpreted, said he approached the President as a friend, and with no confessions of disloyalty. For the last two years they had fought to sustain the government, and their country was desolate. On that account they felt that they had his deep sympathy. Representatives of the other delegations present announced, through their interpreters, two of whom were black men, their gratitude and happiness at being allowed to communicate with the President, who, at their conclusion, thanked the various tribes for the compliment of calling upon him as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and was gratified to find them indicating a spirit of peace, and in behalf of the people of the United States extended the right hand of fellowship to them, and hoped they would act in good faith. The obligations and promises made to them would be redeemed. He said it was their interest to cultivate peace and friendship with the United States. The government is powerful and just, and its power would be exercised in extending justice to all with whom it may have relations. When he concluded his remarks the different representatives were severally introduced to the President by Commissioner COOLEY, and departed evidently with feelings of satisfaction and pleasure at the result of their interview.

THE NEW HOMESTEAD BILL.

The new bill to incorporate the United States Mutual Protection Homestead Company, introduced in the Senate, has been prepared by Senator MORRILL with a view of avoiding the three objections urged against the measure when it was before the House. The bill now simply charters a private corporation, the same as the insurance and other companies already chartered by Congress. The eleemosynary feature is omitted. The incorporators are confined to residents of the District of Columbia only, and the charter now restricts the company to lease with the privilege of purchase in ten years. As these were the only propositions about which there was any discussion in the House, and as the present bill has been drawn to conform to the views expressed in the discussion, it is believed it will be passed without opposition. The general objects of the company are encouraging emigration, procuring information as to desirable locations for emigrants to the Southern States, leasing plantations, assisting emigrants in removing to and occupying the plantations, in raising and disposing of crops, and purchasing the lands.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

GUARANTEES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, it was

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Reconstruction be directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to declare with greater certainty the power of Congress to enforce and determine by appropriate legislation all the guarantees contained in that instrument, and more especially:

First—That which recites "the people," without distinguishing them by color or race, and those who are to choose representatives.

Second—That which assures the citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Third—That which enjoins upon the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Mr. NESMITH (Dem.) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Columbia and Williamette Rivers, and report by bill or otherwise.

JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. POLAND offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire as to the expediency and constitutionality of extending the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States over all suits brought against any person for acts done under the authority or in aid of the military forces of the United States; and also of all suits brought against any person for any act done under the authority or in aid of the so-called Confederate States, and report by bill or otherwise.

PETITION FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. WILLEY presented a petition from Mrs. MARY E. TWIFORD, asking for compensation for her house and furniture destroyed by the rebels in revenge for information given by her to Col. T. J. CRAM, of the Topographical Engineers, and aid to Gen. WOOL, which assisted materially in the capture of Norfolk, as officially acknowledged. The sum named is $2,000. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he would, on Monday next, call up the constitutional amendment, which was passed by the House yesterday, and would endeavor to keep it before the Senate until passed. There were a number of State Legislatures in session at present, and it was desirable to get the amendment before them at an early day.

THE TRIAL OF REBEL LEADERS.

Mr. HOWARD called up the resolution offered by him some time since, recommending the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS and CLEMENT C. CLAY by military commission, for complicity in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and violation of the laws and usages of war.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment to include with DAVIS and CLAY such others as acted in concert with them. Mr. HOWARD said that on the 21st day of December he submitted a resolution of inquiry respecting the charges upon which DAVIS was confined, and that in response to this the President sent a brief message accompanied by two communications—one from the Secretary of War and the other from the Attorney-General.

Mr. HOWARD having read extracts from these two documents, proceeded to controvert the position of the Attorney-General that DAVIS must be tried for treason in some one of the States where the treason was committed. "If there be any expectation," said Mr. HOWARD, "which has been more prevalent than another among the loyal people of the United States it is this: That it is due to our dignity as a nation and to the obligations we owe to the constitution of the nation, that there should be an arraignment and punishment according to the forms of law of some, at least, of the ringleaders of the rebellion. I think I do not overstate the truth when I say that this expectation is not at this time diminished in any degree, but that unless some *bona fide* endeavors shall be made to execute the law upon some at least of the traitors who have done such wrong to the government of the United States, a feeling of despondency, not to say disgust, will be very strong and pervading throughout the United States. DAVIS was the President of the rebel government, and, as such, Commander-in-Chief of its armies and navy. His commands in carrying on the war were irresistible; his will was the origin of every movement in conducting the operations of the rebel armies. It pervaded and directed every hostile act. He was the monster of the rebellion, and gave it animation and activity throughout its whole extent, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande. His commands, directly or remotely, put in every case effectually and responsively, caused every advance of the rebel force, every attack, every battle, every death among the Union forces. His orders alone gave energy to every blow, on every field and along a whole line of fifteen hundred miles; from the East to the West; from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian frontier. It was his command that shed the blood or caused the death of more than a quarter of a million of men, and the waste and destruction of more than six thousand millions of property. His irresistible commands were present everywhere—at the first Bull Run, at Malvern Hill, on the Rappahannock, at Centreville, at Shiloh, at Vicksburgh, Gettysburgh as well as at the massacre at Fort Pillow and other minor butcheries. He was the war. His will directed it everywhere.' Mr. HOWARD then entered into a legal argument, in opposition to the Attorney-General's views. He held that DAVIS might be tried in Pennsylvania or Ohio, or in any other State into which the war was carried under the orders of the President of the late Confederacy. He looked upon it as wholly out of the question to try to convict DAVIS in any of the lately rebel States, because no jury could be found there to convict him.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. HOWARD said if there was no objection, he would like to have a vote upon his resolution.

Messrs. JOHNSON and SAULSBURY announced their intention to debate the resolution, and it went over owing to the expiration of the morning hour.

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called for the regular order, which was the bill for the protection of civil rights.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL, declaring all persons born in the United States, not subject to foreign powers, except Indians, not taxed, citizens of the United States, without distinction of color.

Mr. MORRILL spoke of the amendment as marking a new epoch in the history of legislation, which would not have been possible before the adoption of the constitutional amendment. He admitted that this species of legislation was revolutionary, but we were in the midst of political revolutions, reaching to the fundamental principles of the government. He denied the assertion of Mr. DAVIS, that the proposed amendment would engender an antagonism of races. He denied that the American government was formed in the interest of any race or class. It was formed as an asylum for all the races of the earth, and the oppressed of all nations. There was nothing about race or color in the Declaration of Independence. Nothing of them in the history of the country. The African who was brought into this country was denied citizenship according to the Dred Scott decision, not on the ground of his race or color, but on the ground of his condition of servitude. Although he attached no importance to the amendment as a legislative act, yet he hailed it as the grandest declaration in all our history.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, suggested to Mr. TRUMBULL to withdraw the clause respecting Indians from his amendment, preferring to cover their case by an independent law, but Mr. TRUMBULL declined.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, moved to strike out the words "Indians not taxed," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Indians not subject to tribal authority," which was rejected.

The amendment, as amended, declaring all persons born in the United States not subject to foreign powers, except Indians not taxed, to be citizens of the United States, without any distinction on account of color, was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Cragin, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, McDougal, Nesmith, Riddle, Stockton and Van Winkle—10.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem.) took the floor against the bill, and addressed the Senate at length. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NEW-YORK QUARANTINE.

Mr. DARLING presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, relative to quarantine at the Port of New-York; also to erect buildings for temporary quarantine purposes at the same port.

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the memorial of the officers of the navy for an increase of pay.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. CONKLING caused to be read an article from the Albany *Argus*, reflecting upon his course with reference to the constitutional amendment. He said he had nothing to do with the spirit which suggested the article; but with the facts he had something to do. The truth was that no State heretofore free had negroes enough, should all of them be disfranchised, to make any difference in the representation of New-York. The census showed that the State of New-York had 49,500 negroes—no more—being a diminution of twenty per cent. in ten years. New-York contains more colored people than any State heretofore free; and should every Southern State, under the constitutional amendment, permit the entire negro population to vote, and should New-York exclude every black, it would make no difference in the representation of New-York. By the census just taken there are 399,456 aliens or non-naturalized foreigners in New-York, all of whom enter now into the representative population of New-York. So had the House adopted the amendment basing representation on male citizens of twenty-one years of age and upward, the State of New-York would have lost certainly three Representatives in one respect, and a large fraction toward a fourth.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill amendatory of the act of March 3, 1865, providing ways and means for the support of the government. It was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

Mr. STEVENS referred to the fact that the Treasury Commission recommend a reduction of the tax on whisky to $1 a gallon, and asked whether this recommendation met the approbation of the committee or not? If so it would cut off a good many millions of dollars of revenue.

Mr. MORRILL replied that the Committee of Ways and Means had not yet taken up the report of the commission. The duty on whisky having been established by law, if the committee should come to the conclusion recommended, it would be with very great reluctance.

Mr. WENTWORTH would advise the members of the House to read for themselves the report of the Treasury Commission, of which an extra number had been ordered to be printed. He made this suggestion for fear some member might rise and—as is often done—bring a resolution and then call upon its friends to sustain a demand for the previous question.

MISSISSIPPI NAVIGATION.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River to the Cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony in the State of Minnesota.

THE LAWS OF NEW-MEXICO.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, a resolution was adopted directing an examination of the laws of New-Mexico on the subject of master and servant, and that the result be reported to the House.

RAILROAD FARES AND RATES.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE reported back from the Committee on Agriculture a resolution heretofore referred to, inquiring into the expediency of graduating the fares and rates charged by railroad companies for the transportation of passengers and freight, in order that the revenue to be derived therefrom shall be given to the protection of agricultural interests from high and oppressive taxation.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, spoke of the necessity of legislation, saying that the railroads in the West are doing what the constitution prohibits. We cannot levy export duties, but the railroads do this, in effect annihilating that prohibition.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers would afford relief to the producers of the West, but the railroad companies were bridging the river at almost every point and obstructing the navigation of the river.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE REGISTRY OF SHIPS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce yesterday, providing that no ship or vessel which has been recorded or registered as an American vessel pursuant to law, and which was licensed or otherwise authorized to sail under a foreign flag, and had the protection of any foreign government during the existence of the rebellion, shall be deemed or registered as an American vessel, or entitled to the rights and privileges of an American vessel, except under an act of Congress authorizing such register.

Mr. GARFIELD declared he was opposed to all monopolies of shipbuilders or others, and he looked upon this bill as a measure to sustain them. Its effect would be to cripple our commerce in the States and on the high seas.

Mr. SPALDING did not regard the bill as proposing legislation for the whole country, but as a gratuity to the shipbuilding interest. It was designed to punish a portion of our citizens for having sought protection for their vessels during the continuance of the rebellion. The Secretary of the Treasury had informed the House that eight hundred thousand tons had been transferred to foreign flags, leaving one hundred and ten thousand tons in the hands of our citizens. We were now in want of vessels to do our carrying trade on the ocean. He desired an amendment to the bill providing that all vessels owned wholly by citizens and residents of the United States shall be entitled to American registers under such restrictions and limitations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall see fit to impose.

Mr. BLAINE said that the owners of nearly eight hundred thousand tons of shipping during the rebellion took refuge under foreign flags, thus deserting the flag of their own country. They shared all the profits by ignominiously running away from home, not being subjected to the war risks and other expenses paid by loyal men, and now, after two-thirds of our shipowners had stood by the flag throughout the contest, these gentlemen come back with their pockets filled with British profits, acquired under the protection of the British flag. The idea of the gentleman from Ohio was something like this, namely, They have put themselves in the attitude of Southern rebels, with rights of belligerents outside of the Union, and the rights of citizens in the Union. It would be a disgrace to Congress to turn their backs on the loyal shipowners.

Mr. PIKE said in response to those who opposed the bill, that for the last ten years more than seventy-five per cent. of the importations of the country was in British bottoms. He stated this to show that the West would not suffer, whether these vessels were brought back or not.

Mr. BANKS remarked the measure under discussion was not final, but provisional. He said, in substance, that a man who had deserted his flag and foresworn his name, avoided his share of the burden of the government and run away from perils, should not resume his high privileges except by authority of law. If the gentleman from Ohio wanted these deserters to avail themselves of the privileges of American citizens, let him introduce a bill prescribing on what grounds and under what circumstances a man who has shown himself to be an enemy of the country in time of danger, shall claim the privilege in time of peace.

Mr. THAYER regarded it for the best interests of the country that we should have a large mercantile navy. He was at a loss to conceive how any man could vote for the destruction of any part of it. Gentlemen had said we should inflict punishment on shipowners for imaginary offences. But he could not consider the conductof those who transferred their ships to foreign flags in the character of desertion. He did not know that any citizen had an interest in his vessel being burned by pirates. When the United States could not protect our shipping, these owners resorted to foreign registry. He could see no reason why their interests should be overlooked, and the common interests of the country impaired.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in reply to Mr. THAYER, said that this bill was but the carrying out of the policy of the government from its earliest foundation, and that the Committee on Commerce had carefully considered the subject in view of the letter of the Secretary. Rebels, Secessionists and Copperheads, too, should not enjoy full privileges if they desert the country in time of war.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BANKS) had said that this was a proposition to operate upon men who had deserted their flag. It was not, however, a law against men, but against tonnage. He would vote with the gentleman to discriminate against rebels. It was the gentleman himself who was disposed to change the policy of the government. The Secretary of the Treasury was every day allowing these vessels to be registered, and the bill now pending was to exclude him from so doing.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 99 yeas against 52 nays.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. DONNELLY was entitled to the floor, but yielded it to Mr. RAYMOND, who moved a reconsideration of the vote by which, yesterday, on motion of Mr. BROOKS, certain papers in the possession of the Clerk in relation to the contested case of DODGE vs. BROOKS, from the Eighth Congressional District of New-York, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem.) expressed himself as aggrieved, and desired to know the reason for the motion of his colleague.

Mr. RAYMOND replied that his object was to have the question fairly considered, and desired that the subject lie over for a few days.

Mr. DAVIS said that the Committee on Elections were about considering that case, and this delay would derange their business. Whatever might be the merits of the motion to reconsider, whether right or wrong, the House ought to give the sitting member and the contestant a few minutes to be heard.

Mr. RAYMOND said his only object was to obtain for the contestant an opportunity to be heard to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. ELIOT gave notice that to-morrow at 3 o'clock he would move the previous question on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Mr. DONNELLY offered an amendment to the bill, giving the bureau power to open schools in every district and furnish education to all persons who may apply therefor. He argued that the bureau must afford the freedmen education, so that he could protect himself when the bureau was withdrawn. We must legislate in an enlarged, national spirit, and must not permit the oppression of the South, but we must do those things necessary to the welfare of the South, whether she demanded them or not. The disease of the South was radical and the cure must be radical. We must legislate against the cause of the rebellion so as to prevent future rebellions. After speaking generally on the subject, Mr. DONNELLY concluded by giving abstracts of the black code of the South, showing that the freedman would be speedily reënslaved if the government did not interfere. The right of suffrage is necessary to the negro for self-protection; but education is even more necessary. As we have given him liberty, we must give him all things essential to liberty. If we are unjust to the negro, we may expect insurrections. If we give him a chance, he will help to develop the prosperity of the South, and all will be benfitted. He must be either full slave or full freeman; there was no middle condition. There should be no objection to the expense. No economy could compensate a nation for misgovernment. The ruin which would follow, would swallow up all the wealth and prosperity of the country.

Mr. GARFIELD, after expressing his belief that the pending bill was necessary to the condition of the freedmen, said he was not able to agree with the President as to the status of the States lately in rebellion, but he did not admit in any large or comprehensive sense that those States are out of the Union. In the contemplation of the law of nations a State is a sovereign and capable of doing all things a sovereign can do. The United States is a sovereign State as Great Britain, France and Russia. But what is the State of Ohio? It has not a single attribute of a State in the sense of national law. It is merely a department or geographical subdivision of a State. It is called a State by courtesy, perhaps, because from the origin of our government it obtained the name of a State. What is the meaning of the phrase "in the Union?" Territorially considered Utah and all the Territories of the West are in the Union, in the sense of eminent domain, and are under its control. The rebellion was commenced by individuals and carried on by the combined action of State governments, who threw their power into the scale to break up the government. If a State can levy war and commit treason, it was done, not only by the people, but by the States as States. He repeated what he had heretofore said, that they had forfeited their rights, but had not relieved themselves of their obligations. They struck away their rights. It was proper after the close of the war that proper governments should be set up until Congress met, and now was the time to make a declaration of policy and principle applicable to them. The whole subject was in the hands of Congress, which could do with it as they pleased. It was not a question of mere power, but of necessity and wisdom. He proposed to take counsel from the spirit of our institutions, and to do all that was necessary to secure the Union in the future, forever and ever. By the act of emancipation four millions of persons have been added to the population of the country, and it was just that they should be protected in life, liberty and property. If our constitution does not give us all guarantees on the subject we must put them in that instrument so that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law, and that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, and we must recognize the fact that American citizenship is a shield to protect every man who carries it wherever he goes. As to the lately rebellious States we should listen to what they have to say on the basis that, *Prima facia*, the evidence is against them. The burden of proof should rest on them. He would not vote to bring them here unless as before a grand inquest of the nation, or as a court. Let them come before the bar and show that they are worthy to be brought in. When he knew them last, they were firing bullets at him, and were thrusting bayonets into our fellow-citizens, starving prisoners in dungeons, and burning our towns. They hate the Union above all things, and were bound by bloody oaths to see it die; and they must come before us and give evidence, strong as Holy Writ, that they are fit to be received into the Union. If they had accepted the result of the war, as did BUCKNER at Fort Donelson, and PEMBERTON at Vicksburgh, and in no other way as far as he knew. In the course of his remarks he argued that Congress was bound by the consitution to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and that the right of suffrage should be given to every individual who by education may be fitted to exercise it.

The House adjourned.

[NOTE.—The last speech in yesterday's Senate report should have been attributed to Mr. R. JOHNSON, not to Mr. BROWN, as erroneously telegraphed.]

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Increase of Compensation of Clerks—Plea of Enormous Prices—The Albany County Contested Seat—More City Railroads—Collection of Taxes—New-York and Oswego Railroad—Provisions of the Health Bill, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.

In Committee of the Whole in the House today, a bill was considered to increase the compensation of the various clerks in the State departments of government, appropriating $27,000 for that purpose. The increase is to be for the calendar year commencing Jan. 1, 1866, and is on the following scale: On all salaries under $1,500, an increase of 35 per cent.; all salaries of $1,500 and less than $2,000, an increase of 25 per cent.; all salaries of $2,000, an increase of 15 per cent. The argument in favor of the bill is the increased cost of living in this extortionate town of Albany, and your correspondent, in common with all others who have been so unfortunate as to be compelled to spend any considerable time here, could add testimony that this argument is founded on substantial facts. I don't know how the enormous prices charged here for all the necessaries of life can be justified, but certain I am that if the clerks in the several departments live as gentlemen would desire to do, there can be little of their respective salaries left at the end of the year. The members, with a memory of certain board bills before them, conceded the justice of the bill, and ordered it to a third reading.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections are now taking testimony in the contested seat of MURPHY vs. CRAWFORD, arising in Albany County. The latter is the sitting member, having been returned by *one* majority, according to the canvass. The argument in the contested case in Erie County will be closed on Tuesday next. It is said to be a case of great perplexity, and the decision is doubtful.

Akin to the Crosstown Railroad Bill of Mr. FREAR, which ribs over a considerable portion of the City of New-York, is the "Christopher-street Crosstown Bill" introduced by Mr. CREAMER, designed to cover a part of the same route embraced in the other bill, which I have already sent you. The following are the corporators named in Mr. CREAMER's bill, viz.: E. Harrison Reed, D. K. Proud, John Brooks, George H. Penfield, John M. Sands, T. Jessup Charles, John Fox, E. Felter, R. O. Blossom, George F. Johnson, George N. Lewis and William Hayes, Jr.

In the Senate this morning Mr. FOLGER introduced a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns and cities of this State, which provides that collectors, by renewing their bonds, may have till the first Monday in April next wherein to collect taxes. The Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo and Rochester are exempted from the provisions of the bill. If passed, it will save a prodigious amount of local legislation.

Mr. LOW, from the Railroad Committee, reported favorably the bill to facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, and to authorize towns to subscribe to its capital stock. Messrs. WILLIAMS and SUTHERLAND unite in a minority report against the bill. Their objections are that the bill exempts the railroad and the bonds issued to build it from the ordinary burdens of taxation, to which the minority are very strongly opposed at this time, when every species of property should be made to bear its share of the public burdens. Mr. WILLIAMS makes still other objections to the bill, in which Mr. SUTHERLAND does not unite. Mr. WILLIAMS thinks that at least ten per cent. of the stock should be taken by *bona fide* subscription before the towns should be called upon to raise money, and that not more than ten per cent. should be raised in cities, and then only by consent of a majority of tax-payers in such cities.

The Health Bill, as it has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, retains as Commissioners four distinguished medical gentlemen, against whose character no suspicion was ever entertained. Probably not five men in the State, aside from their own immediate neighbors, can tell the politics of these gentlemen. The fact is, they are not politicians, but men devoted to science, each of whom has given evidence of great ability and force of character. They will bring to the discharge of their duties scientific attainments, thorough knowledge of the laws of hygiene and sanitary reform, and an enthusiastic desire to accomplish all needed work in that direction.

PERSIMMON.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Mr. PIERSON presented a petition asking that Dr. E. R. SQUIBB be appointed Health Commissioner for Brooklyn. Also, for a Belgian pavement in Kent-avenue, Brooklyn.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. LOW—To facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a minority report against the same.

By Mr. FOLGER—A general bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes.

By Mr. LA BAU—To regulate the use of the slip at the foot of Broome-street so as to secure greater advantages to the market boats.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERSON—Authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay new tracks.

By Mr. KENT—Prohibiting the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York, or the Board of Supervisors, from leasing or otherwise disposing of any real estate, improved or unimproved, belonging to the city. Also, to amend the charter of the Atlantic Savings Bank, by authorizing the Trustees to reserve as a contingent fund 15 per cent. of the gross deposits to make good any reduction in the market price of any securities held by the bank.

Also, to incorporate the Metropolitan Loan and Improvement Company.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the following was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The Senate has heard of the death of Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT, Doctor in Divinity, President of Union College, and a citizen who, by common consent, has deserved well of the State and country; therefore,

Resolved, That, while we lament the departure of a public character so eminent, we would express our thanks to Almighty God and our congratulations to the commonwealth, on the long continuance of a life so full of powers, actuated by goodness, and so laden with honors rendered to greatness.

Resolved, That the condolence of the Senate be officially tendered to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That on Friday, the day of the funeral, the national flag be suspended at half mast, at the summit of the Capitol.

The bill empowering the Auditor of Brooklyn to appoint a deputy and clerk being taken up, Mr. H. C. MURPHY moved that the Collector of Taxes and Assessments in Brooklyn be also empowered to appoint the deputies and clerks in his department; which was carried, and ordered to a third reading.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the revised statutes relative to limited partnerships by giving greater scope to the meaning of the word *mercantile*.

Requiring magistrates to file and exhibit affidavits taken by them on the issue of criminal warrants.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the excise law. In relation to Courts of Record in times of epidemic disease.

The Speaker read a communication from Mr. E. C. DELAVAN inviting the Assembly to attend the funeral of Rev. Dr. NOTT, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. BRANDRETH offered the following:

Resolved, That the Assembly of the State of New-York has heard with unfeigned sorrow of the death of Dr. NOTT, of Union College. His virtues, his talents, and the great services he has rendered the cause of education, makes his loss a most severe affliction, not only to his relatives, friends and former pupils, but to the people of the State of New-York, of which he was a distinguished representative citizen.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect, the flags on the Capitol and public buildings be kept at half-mast until after the funeral.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Assembly adjourned.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the United States Steamer Narcissus with all on Board.

The U. S. steamer *Narcissus*, from Pensacola for New-York, was lost during a storm on Egmont Key, (entrance to Tampa Bay, Fla.,) with all on board, about thirty souls. The U. S. tug *Althea* left Pensacola in company with the *Narcissus*, and arrived safely at Key West. One body was washed ashore from the *Narcissus*, but could not be recognized.

Total Loss of the Schooner Okalona.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Thursday, Feb. 1.

The schooner *Okalona*, of New-York, misstayed and went ashore about Dec. 20, on the south side of the harbor of Fayal, with a pilot on board, and became a total loss. About nine-tenths of the vessel are owned in this city, and she is half insured.

Wreck of the British Brig S. C. Tupper.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The British brig *S. C. Tupper*, from Miragoane for New-York, was wrecked Jan. 12 on the "Hog-Sty." The crew was saved.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MIAMI.

Further Particulars — Heart-rending Scenes—Two Men Commit Suicide—Two Soldiers Confined for Disorderly Conduct are Burned to Death—Good Offices of the Negro Women and Soldiers.

Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *Miami*, which left this port on Saturday night, heavily loaded with freight and crowded with passengers, in addition to 91 soldiers of Co. B, Third United States Regulars, on the hurricane roof, exploded on Sunday night. The accident occurred seven miles above Napoleon, on the Arkansas River, at 7 o'clock in the evening, just as the passengers had taken supper. Consequently, both passengers and officers were assembled in conversation around the stove in the hall. The explosion was of such terrible force as to rend the cabin floor asunder, and let every living soul in the front part of the cabin down into the dreadful mass of fire and steam below. The boat took fire immediately. The passengers were frantic with fear. They snatched doors, life-preservers, and everything light enough to float, and plunged with deafening, unearthly and piteous screams of woe into the river, in their attempts to escape the devouring flames as they rapidly destroyed the boat. Capt. LEVI immortalized himself by his daring and heroic deeds, coolly walking about, trying to keep the people from jumping overboard, as the boat was fast drifting toward the north shore, where it touched a few moments after the disaster. But now, to those in the back part of the cabin, it was as bad as being in the middle of the river, as the boat was a vast flame in the middle, and all in the back part were compelled to perish in the flames or bury themselves in the raging flood below. Mr. JOHN LUSK, second clerk of the boat, along with CHARLES J. JOHNSON, his assistant, who were sitting in the hall, were either killed by the explosion, or burned or scalded to death. Mr. LUSK's wife and child, his sister-in-law, and a German lady just from her native land, were in the ladies' cabin. The former three were lost and the latter saved. Miss J. E. RANKIN last saw her with her child, on a stateroom door which he had given her. Over thirty of the soldiers were lost. Two had been tied up for disorderly conduct, and in the agonizing excitement of the trying ordeal, they were forgotten, and there left to burn to death. Two men were seen to blow out their brains with revolvers.

After the survivors got ashore, the negro women and soldiers came to their assistance, the negro women stripping themselves of their under-clothes and rending them in shreds for bandages to soothe the keen pain of the wounded and dying. The negro soldiers were likewise noble and generous, they sharing their coats and pants with those who had none. Capt. THOMAS L. CRAWFORD, of the steamer *Henry Ames*, having heard of the accident at Napoleon repaired with haste to the scene of the terrible disaster, and arrived at the place about 1 o'clock in the morning, greatly rejoicing the hearts of the sufferers and the survivors. Mr. RANKIN greatly extols the noble, self-sacrificing spirit of Capt. CRAWFORD, for canceling his insurance, losing time and money, besides going fourteen miles out of his way to render help and comfort to the passengers on shore.

After Capt. CRAWFORD and his noble crew had rendered all the assistance possible, he continued his journey to St. Louis, arriving at this port this morning at 3 o'clock. The total loss is calculated at from 125 to 150 souls. She had about fifty cabin passengers, beside the soldiers and the boat's crew, summing the whole number up to 250 souls. Gen. ASHLEY's band, of Little Rock, were on board, three of whom were lost. I have, as yet, been unable to get the names of the lost. Pilots LEARY and WHEERY, the head engineer, the first mate and SOL. FRANKLIN are safe. Clerk HEMINGRAY luckily remained behind. The boat was not insured in this city. The cargo was insured as follows: Phenix and Manhattan, $6,000; New-York Home, $3,000; Ætna, $4,000. The boat is valued at $35,000.

More Particulars from the Steamer Missouri—The Coal Dealers and the Internal Pevenue.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The steamer *Dictator* arrived from New-Orleans. The steamer *Missouri* left New-Orleans last Tuesday week, with light freight but full passengers, most of whom were landed at Cairo. On arriving at Evansville she received about a dozen passengers, all of whom were reported lost. The story of a race between the two boats is denied. The officers of the *Dictator* brought off one hundred and twenty people from the wreck. It is thought by the officers of the *Missouri* that the total list of casualties will not exceed seventy, and probably be less than sixty. A passenger from Lowell, Mass., connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, and his family, Capt. STEWART and Engineers SHROEDER and COX are among the saved. The cabin register being lost, the names of passengers could not be ascertained. Several survivors left on the mailboat for Cincinnati and eastward to-day.

Collector SPEED, in accordance with instructions from Washington, is requiring coal tickets and dray tickets to be stamped. The coal merchants have, almost without exception, made report of the number of tickets taken by them for delivery of coal since the first of November, and, in presence of the Collector, destroyed stamps equivalent to the number of tickets not stamped; since which settlement they hold themselves reliable for all such transactions.

Fire in Franklin, Penn.—Twenty-four Buildings Destroyed—Loss Estimated at Half a Million.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 1.

A fire broke out here about 4 o'clock this morning, which destroyed twenty-four buildings in the centre of the town, among which were the Post-office, Lamberton House, Stanford's Theatre Building, and the Masonic building just completed. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars, about one-half of which is covered by insurance, principally in Eastern companies. At the time the fire broke out a strong west wind prevailed, which fortunately ceased about 6 o'clock this morning, and enabled the firemen to get control of the flames. Nearly the whole business part of the town would have been destroyed but for this. All mail matter was saved. The fire originated in a brothel.

The Fenian Scare in Canada—Precautions Against Raids.

OTTAWA, C. W., Thursday, Feb. 1.

It is understood that ample precautionary measures against the Fenian raids are being taken, by providing for a speedy concentration of volunteers and Imperial troops.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND. No. 171.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M., to render decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Both parts adjourned to Monday next.

COMMON PLEAS.—Both parts adjourned for the term. The Special Term will be held by Judge BRADY.

The Custom-House Frauds—Motion to Quash the Indictment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—THIRD DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *William C. Barney, Benham Fabian and Reginald Chauncey.*—This case being adjourned over to this morning, the defendants were arraigned, and their counsel moved to quash the indictment.

The argument was opened by Mr. Tracy, who made the following points:

First—That it was necessary that the indictment should allege that the bond which the defendants were charged with forging and uttering was a legal paper; that the bond in question was not authorized by any statute, except that the internal revenue act authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations for such bonds, and that the fact that the Secretary had authorized it was not one of which the court would take judicial cognizance as it would of a statute, but it must be alleged, and there was no such allegation in the indictment.

This objection applied to both counts in the indictment.

Second—This objection was made to the second count, which charged the uttering of the bond. This was laid under the statute of 1823. That statute in its first section made certain papers forgeries when made for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States or any of its officers. Now, it appeared on the face of the indictment that this bond was not made for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States, but of securing the return of certain spirits in a certain event. The second section of the act under which this indictment is specially included, punishes the uttering "any such bond as aforesaid," and the defence claimed that the bond in this case was not such as was referred to in the first section, and that the indictment for uttering any other bond would not lie.

Third—This objection was taken to the first count.

The act of Congress of March, 1825, provided that offences for which no punishment was provided by the laws of the United States, if committed in any ceded place, should be punished in the same manner as was provided for by the laws of the State; and this offence not being provided for by United States law, the Court lays it as an offence against the laws of the State. The only statute which had reference to such cases was the act of 1813, which provided the punishment of the forgery of any bond, "made with the intent to defraud any person, or body politic or corporate." This indictment alleged that the bond was forged with intent to defraud the United States. But the United States are not a person, nor are they a "body politic or corporate." Those words, in the meaning of the Legislature which passed the act, meant merely a corporation, and the United States was not such.

Mr. Sedgwick, for the government, said that the offence might be one under the common law of the State.

But Mr. Tracy denied that the bond was recognized by the common law, or that defrauding the United States was an offence against the common law of New-York.

Fourth—This applied also to the first point. The statute of the United States only made such acts as were on the day of their passage offences against the laws of New-York, offences against the United States. In other words, unless the forgery of such a bond on the 3d of March, 1865, could have been the basis of such an indictment and conviction then, it could not be such now. But this bond was not authorized at all till 1865, and it was absurd to say that a man could have been indicted in 1825 for forging a bond which had no legal existence for forty years after.

Fifth—The act of Congress of 1825 was passed in order to secure uniformity, in order that the same act might not be an offence if committed outside of one of the ceded places, and no offence if committed within it. The reason of this rule required that the act should not only have been an offence against the State in 1825, but should have continued to be such till the present time, whereas the act of 1813 had been repealed by the Revised Statutes; and the effect of holding that law to be still in force as to the ceded places, would be to hold that the same act was an offence if committed within the ceded places, but no offence if committed outside of them, which would be bringing about the very result which the act of 1825 was designed to prevent.

Mr. James, in behalf of the other defendants, made the further point that the act of 1825 was only applicable to places which had before that been ceded to the United States, and not to lands subsequently ceded by the State to the United States. The statute reads, that in cases occurring in a place that "*is* ceded," not will be ceded, the laws of the State shall apply. Congress has subsequently legislated with respect to various places that have been since ceded, but this particular case is *casus omissus*.

Mr. Sedgwick, on behalf of the government, argued in opposition to these points.

Judge Shipman said that the questions raised were interesting and important, but that he should be ready to dispose of them very soon if his decision was open to review. As, however, his decision on them was not reviewable, he might deem it necessary to take more time to consider them. It was important to have them decided while Congress was in session, and he would announce, at the opening of court to-morrow morning, whether he would decide the matter at once, or take further time for the decision.

FEB. 1.

At the opening of court this morning Judge Shipman announced to the counsel in the case that he should not render his decision this morning, and that he would like to have counsel submit authorities to him, if any could be found, on either side of the question, whether previous to 1825 the punishment of forgery at the common law had been fixed by statute, or whether the courts had fixed the punishment themselves.

Counterfeiting—An Unexpected Conclusion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Harrison Richmond was put on trial charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 United States Treasury note. The government called a witness to prove that the bill in question was a counterfeit. The witness at first said he thought it was bad, but on being requested to examine it more closely hesitated and said it looked bad and he would not like to take it; but he would not be certain that it was actually so. He mentioned a case that he had had where a bill of this description was pronounced bad at a bank and he took it over to the Sub-Treasury where their best judge of money was uncertain about it, and on going to the engravers of the plate the bill was pronounced to be good.

As the witness did not have his magnifying-glass with him, he was allowed to go and get it, and in the meantime the other testimony in the cause was taken. It appeared that the prisoner went into several stores in Williamsburgh and desired to buy a woolen shirt, offering this bill in payment; that he said he had no other money, but when he was arrested some other small bills of good money were found tucked away in his vest.

In his defence the accused offered evidence of good character.

The government witness as to the character of the bill having now returned, testified that he had examined the bill with a glass, and that he would not swear that the bill was bad.

The prisoner was accordingly acquitted, after having been in prison over two months without bail.

For the government, Mr. Perry; for defence, Messrs. Hurst and Whitney.

Collision in East River—Duty of Steamers Crossing—Pleading.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The Union Ferry Company vs. *The Propeller Chesapeake.*—This was a libel for collision. The ferry-boat *Manhassett*, owned by the libelants, was crossing the East River on the Catharine ferry, from New-York to Brooklyn, on Dec. 2, 1864, and the propeller was bound down the river, on her way to Fort Lafayette. The answer of the claimants of the propeller admitted that the ferry-boat kept her course, and that the propeller while attempting to cross her bows, struck her amidships, on her port side, and charged fault on the propeller in that she did not change her course and pass under the propeller's stern.

It was, however, urged on the hearing that a sloop and a schooner were beating down the river on the New-York side, between the propeller and the ferry-boat, so as to make it impossible for the propeller to pass to the right, and that another vessel coming down the river behind her made it impossible for her to stop.

Held by the Court—That the law applicable to the case is to be found in Art. 14 and 18 of the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, adopted by Congress on April 29, 1864, which make it the duty of a steamer which, when crossing another vessel, has her on the starboard side, to keep out of her way, and the duty of the steamer thus approaching to keep her course. That on the answer, if it stood alone, the libelants would be entitled to a decree, no fact being stated in it to take the case out of the general rule. That the evidence introduced by the respondents to make out a special case under Article 19 of the Regulations is inconsistent with the answer. The theory of the answer is that it was possible for the ferry-boat and accordingly her duty to have starboarded her helm and passed under the propeller's stern; but if the presence of the sloop and schooner made it impossible for the propeller to port, it must have made it impossible for the ferry-boat to starboard, and the answer nowhere says that it was impossible for the propeller to stop. But that, on the evidence, the Court is satisfied that the sloop and schooner were not in a position to interfere with the propeller in any attempt she might have made to pass under the stern of the ferry-boat. That the evidence also fails to support the allegation that vessels under her stern made it impossible for her to stop. That the case, therefore, cannot be considered as a special case under Article 19, but must be treated as a case governed by the general rule. That the burden, therefore, is upon the propeller to show that she adopted prudent and timely measures to avoid the ferry-boat, which failed of success by reason of some fault on the part of the ferry-boat, and this she has failed to do. The prudent measure under the circumstances was for her to port her helm and go under the ferry-boat's stern. She attempted to pass her bow, and having chosen the most hazardous of two courses open to her, she must be held responsible for its failure. That the allegation that the ferry-boat stopped her wheels, and so led the propeller to starboard her helm, and it was then too late to change again after the wheels of the ferry-boat started, is not found in the answer now supported by the evidence. That if the fact which the propeller urged, were proved, viz., that as the propeller neared she blew two whistles as a signal that she meant to continue her course, and received two whistles in reply from the ferry-boat, it would not materially change the aspect of the defence. Two whistles in reply from a vessel crossing as the ferry-boat was, would amount to nothing more than an indication that she acquiesced in the right thus claimed by the propeller to select her own method of avoiding the ferry-boat. That it is not shown that at the time of blowing the two whistles, any change was made in the course of either vessel. Moreover, as to the whistles and the starting of the ferry-boat's wheels, the remark applies that the danger was then imminent. That there appears to have been an absence of that care and skill in the management of the propeller which the law requires.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelants, Mr. Silliman; for respondents, Mr. Parsons.

Stock Speculations—The Law Governing Them.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gilbert and a Jury.

Thaddeus B. Curtis vs. *J. H. Wainwright and Charles S. Seyton.*—The trial of this important action has just been concluded in the Circuit Court, held in Brooklyn. The suit was brought to recover damages in the sum of $52,000, for an alleged unlawful sale of stocks, held by the defendants for the plaintiff. The defendants are stock brokers in Wall-street, New-York, constituting the firm of Seyton & Wainwright, and, according to the allegations contained in the complaint, were, during the months of February, March and April, 1863, employed by the plaintiff in the capacity of brokers, to purchase and sell for him such stocks as he might order and direct them to purchase and hold for him, under his direction as to the sale or retention of the stock. The plaintiff agreed to pay the defendants one-eighth per cent. on the value of the stock so purchased or sold under his direction, as commission for the sale or purchase of the same; and, furthermore, the plaintiff agreed to pay the sum of ten per cent. on the par value of all stock so purchased by the defendants, the said ten per cent. to be held by them as a margin to cover any loss which they might sustain by reason of any fluctuation in the value of the stock while held by them under the direction of the plaintiff, and a further advance of ten per cent. to be held as margin also. Under this agreement, as alleged, the defendants purchased and sold various stocks under the direction of the plaintiff, but no general account of the state of their margin was ever rendered to plaintiff up to the 13th of April. About the 13th of April the plaintiff was taken suddenly sick, and was confined to his house for a few days, during which he heard nothing from his broker, and on going over to see them, he learned that they had sold out all his stock at a greatly depreciated value, they claiming that his margin had run out, and that they had sent him several notices through the post-office, and not receiving any answer thereto, they had been compelled to sell the stock in consequence of the depreciation in its value. The plaintiff claims that the sale was only a pretended one, made to defraud him of his rights, and that by the subsequent rise in the value of the stock thus sold, without any direction from him, he has sustained a loss to the amount of $52,000.

The defence, on the other hand, contended that it was stipulated in the contract between them and the plaintiff that they reserved the right to sell the stock which they carried for him when the margin ran out, without binding themselves to give him notice; but that through courtesy they agreed to give him reasonable notice of that fact, if possible, and that before the stock in question was sold they sent him two notices through the post-office, requesting him to renew his margin, both of which were disregarded; hence the sale.

Grenville T. Jenks, Esq., summed up the case for the defendants, and ex-Judge Burdseye for the plaintiff, when Judge Gilbert charged the jury. He said substantially as follows: The defendants are stock-brokers in the city of New-York. On the 15th of April, 1863, they purchased for the plaintiff four hundred shares of Harlem Railroad stock and one thousand shares of Bucks County Lead Company stock. The complaint in this action is that the defendants illegally, and without proper authority from Mr. Curtis, the plaintiff, sold this stock. The question depends essentially on the way we find the facts in the case. What is the contract between these parties? It appears that Mr. Curtis (the plaintiff) opened an account with the defendants on the condition that he would deposit a margin of ten per cent on the par value of all stock so purchased by the defendants, the said ten per cent to be held by them as a margin to cover any loss which they might sustain by reason of any fluctuation in the value of the stock while held by them under the direction of the plaintiff, and a further advance of ten per cent to be held as margin also. The defendants also agree to carry for $1,000 a certain amount of Bucks County Lead stock in a separate account, the plaintiff at all times to keep his margin good, or when it became essentially diminished he would make it good; but on the failure of the plaintiff so to do the defendants reserved the right of selling him out without any notice; but the defendants accorded the courtesy to plaintiff of giving him notice. On the 15th of April, 1863 it is alleged that this margin ran out, and the plaintiff was notified through the post-office of the fact. If the jury found, from the evidence, that the margin run below ten per cent. for Harlem stock, or one thousand dollars for Bucks County lead, then it was a violation of the contract. In the first place, the jury were to inquire about the margin and what was the contract. Mr. Wainwright (one of the defendants) testified, and was corroborated by other witnesses, that the plaintiff was to keep the margin good at all times, and in case he did not, defendants reserved the right to sell out the stock without giving him notice; but through courtesy promised to make all reasonable efforts to do so. This was a very important stipulation, and a very valid one, forming an essential part of the security for these floating bonds, as the defendants advanced their money on this fluctuating stock, and the risk of its purchase and retention was altogether upon them in case of a sudden decline, and this margin formed a part of the security upon the loan which had been made by them to the plaintiff in the purchase of the stock. The jury therefore were to take the evidence of Mr. Curtis, Mr. Wainwright and Mr. Weigert into consideration, taking all the facts into consideration, and it was for them to say whether this contract was made; if the jury found such a contract was made, then the defendants had a right to sell, and in the time and in the mode they did, for the simple reason, as persons dealing with brokers, they do so with reference to the customs of trade; grain and produce are sold through brokers, sugars and teas are sold at auction, and the customs by which these trades are conducted form a part of the law of contract. When these gentlemen contracted for the purchase and sale of stock they had reference to its purchase and sale at the Stock Exchange. If the selling had been made at auction the sale would have been irregular, and the Judge thought an illegal one; but it was not sought to prove this in the present case. As a matter of law he instructed the jury that if this contract was made in the manner claimed by the defence, the defendants were perfectly justified in selling at the time they did, and in the mode they did. It was for the jury to determine that question. If, however, the jury come to the conclusion that the contract was not made, then the defendants go back on their legal rights. These defendants were the purchasers of this stock and were "carrying" it for the plaintiff, and they were bound, in the absence of any special agreement, to give plaintiff a reasonable notice of the time and place of selling. If they find that the address of the Post-office was given by Mr. Curtis as the place where he was to receive his notices, then the notice sent by defendants was an ample notice. Mr. Curtis, in addition to his Post-office address, gave the address of his house; but this, as a matter of law, the defendants were not bound to send to plaintiff's house. It appears from the evidence that the margin run out on the 15th of April, and a notice was sent to plaintiff to make his margin good, and if he did not make it good the sale on the following day was a perfectly legal transaction. The plaintiff says there was a special arrangement in regard to the Bucks County Lead stock, and the defendants say this was to be kept for him, which was also to be kept good. The jury were not to deal in mere technicalities and conversation. On the part of the plaintiff the margin to be paid defendants was ten per cent. on all stocks except the Bucks County Lead, which they were to carry for him on a margin of one thousand dollars; in regard to that stock the margin had not run out; secondly, that whatever rule applied, it was not a part of the general intention to have one account balance the other. The judge said he was requested by counsel to instruct the jury that the paying of the balance of plaintiff by defendants constituted satisfaction; but he should instruct the jury to the contrary. The claim for damages was not a subject between them, therefore it was no evidence of satisfaction. It had been stated on the part of the defendant that by law acquiescence was satisfaction. This is not so. The defendants also state that this suit commenced in April, 1863, but the suit was not commenced until the January following. During that period the plaintiff made no complaint nor sought any remedy, by his silence acquiescing in the settlement made at the time. The rule upon that subject is this: that where a party makes a settlement of a transaction with a full knowledge of the facts, the burden of it is binding; if the plaintiff ratified the transaction, then the jury must find a verdict for the defendants. The next thing, the amount of damages, the plaintiff is entitled to the highest market rate the stocks sold for on the 21st of April, 1863, with interest up to the day of trial.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of two hours returned and rendered a verict for defendants.

The counsel for the plaintiff were Ex-Judge Lucien Birdseye and Chas. B. Crosby.

The counsel for the defendants G. T. Jenks, Chas. A. Rapallo and Alex. W. Bradford.

The Columbian Insurance Company—The Receivers ask for Instructions from the Court.

SUPEREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 31.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the Application of the Receivers of the Columbian Insurance Company.—This matter came up yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, pursuant to the following notice, which was published in the TIMES of Tuesday and Wednesday last under the head of legal notices:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall, New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1866—Present, Hon. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, J.—In the matter of the application of the Receivers of the Columbian Insurance Company: The Receivers having applied to the court for instructions as to whether outstanding policies should be canceled and premium notes returned upon payment of such part thereof as is already earned.

It is ordered, That the matter stand adjourned to Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 12 M., at the Chambers of this court, to enable all persons interested to present their views.

It is further ordered, That the Receivers publish this order in the principal daily papers of New-York.

A copy. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

The several parties interested were represented in court by a strong array of counsel, and one of the large shipping merchants of this city, Mr. Neilson, appeared in court without a lawyer. This gentleman said he had employed counsel [illegible] as he did not see him in the court [illegible] permission to speak [illegible] subject-matter of [illegible] much property [illegible] permission to [illegible]. He said the Court would need all the light it could get on the subject, and very likely Mr. Neilson knew more about insurance affairs than the counsel did.

Mr. Dudley Field, who represents the Receivers, opened the case by stating that they made this motion, not in the sense of asking the Court for any specific order or relief, but as the notice which had been published in the papers indicated, they were there for the purpose of receiving instructions from the Supreme Court as to whether outstanding policies issued by the Columbian Marine Insurance Company, and now outstanding, should be canceled, and the premium notes returned upon payment of such part thereof as is clearly earned.

Mr. Dyott said he represented several shipping merchants who had insured in the company; some of the vessels were now at sea, but whether they returned safely or not, his clients were anxious to have the policies canceled.

Mr. S. P. Nash and Mr. Scudder were representing merchants in substantially the same position.

Mr. Neilson said the Insurance Company were both a mutual and a stock company. The affairs of the company had been managed very badly; they had taken a large number of risks on vessels that no other company would take.

It appears from the report of the two receivers, made to the Court yesterday, that the premium notes on hand and falling due at various periods within the year, amount to not less than $3,000,000, of which about $1,956,284 are unearned premiums, while the risks covered by the policies thereupon issued amount to at least $100,000,000. Long arguments were made by the several counsel. The Court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

The Virtues of Certiorari—Irregularities in Commitments—The Last of the Alleged Nine Car Pickpockets Discharged.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 1.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of Henry Davis *alias* "Peanuts," to be discharged from the workhouse. This matter came up yesterday in the Supreme court on a writ of *certiorari*, and the case was presented to the court on the affidavit of Detective Elder of the police force, on whose testimony principally the accused was sent to the Penitentiary. The commitment and other papers were also exhibited. Mr. C. S. Spencer, counsel for the prisoner, said that in this case they moved for the discharge on the ground that the affidavits which constitute the complaint, and which were made before a Police Justice at the Tombs, were insufficient; they did not state that the prisoner was caught in the act of committing a theft, or that he was a car pickpocket, or had ever picked a pocket on a car or anywhere else. It was not alleged that he was a thief, but the words were that he was reputed to be such. His greatest crime seemed to be, counsel said, that his *alias* was "Peanuts," and for this reason the Police Justice had seen proper to sentence him and eight other young men to the workhouse of the Penitentiary for sixty days, on the ground that they were vagrants. This prisoner was the last of the nine; eight had already been discharged, four of them by Judge Brady, of the Common Pleas, and the balance by a Justice of this Court.

The ground upon which the other discharges had been granted was the irregularities in the commitments, and the further fact that the papers had not been filed in the Clerk's office within the time prescribed by law.

The Court granted the discharge, and in doing so said that many of the commitments of the Police Justices were done with haste and irregularity. It was the duty of the Supreme Court to dispense justice in accordance with the provisions of the law as they are found on the statute book.

It will thus be seen that all of those who were arrested, after much labor, by the Detective Police on Saturday, the 13th of January last, are again at large. The arrests were made on the ground that they were car pickpockets, as will be apparent by the following, published in the TIMES' Police Reports of the 14th ultimo:

A LARGE HAUL OF PICKPOCKETS—THEY ARE ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO PRISON—Quite an extensive raid has been executed on the pickpocket fraternity, and they are now safely lodged in the Tombs. City car robberies, especially in the Third and Fouth-avenue lines, have been so numerous lately, that Capt. YOUNG, of the Detective squad, determined to put a sudden stop to such attemps in the future. Assisted by Detectives Bennett, McDougall, Kelso, Coyle, Radford, Vaughan, Niven and Gilmore, the Captain went vigorously to work. The thieves who frequented the Third and Fourth-avenue lines had also robbed successfully among the passengers of the New-Haven and Harlem trains as they arrived at the Forty-second-street terminus. The officers made regular inspections of these cars as they came down, and on Saturday they succeeded in making an arrest of ten well-known pickpockets. Their names are: Thomas Price, Billy Sheridan, Wm. James Aiken, *alias* "January," Thos. Moffat, Henry Wilson, John Richards, *alias* "Scotty," Thomas Simpson, John Waters and Wm. Thompson, *alias* "Dublin George."

Although well-known to the police, it has hitherto proved difficult to obtain evidence enough against these fellows to warrant a conviction. In the present instance, not being caught in the act, charges of vagrancy were preferred against the prisoners, before Justice Hogan, of the Tombs Police Court, who committed them for examination. It is understood that they will all be sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days each, as vagrants. The police express their intention to make every effort to stop all city car robberies in the future, and if in no other way they will pursue the same course as in the present instance, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be earnestly seconded by the Police Justices, in order that this crying evil may receive its cure.

The Detective Police have been mistaken this time, but let them try again. New-York is filled with car-pickpockets, overcoat thieves, hat thieves and swindlers of all kinds.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 31.

By Justice Monell.

George W. Campbell, et al. *vs.* Edward M. Robinson, et al.; motion granted. Edward M. Robinson, et al. *vs.* George W. Campbell, et al; motion granted. Philip Lowenthal *vs.* Wm. A. Darling; motion granted. Patrick O'Donnell *vs.* Thomas O'Donnell; motion granted. The Gutta Percha Company *vs.* David W. Felt; motion granted, order of reference vacated, and course placed on the general calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 31.

By Justice Sutherland.

Jacob Tritt *vs.* Theresa Tritt; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Thomas Hanson et al. *vs.* Philip Hardenbrook et al.; judgment order settled. John W. Downing *vs.* Eliza Downing; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. In the matter of the application of Nicholas Ludlam; report of referee confirmed and order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 31.

By Judge Cardozo.

Stephens *vs.* Haydock; order for receiver granted. Crawford *vs.* Bulger; motion granted, (partially;) see memorandum. Steinfeld *vs.* Shaw; motion denied without costs; see memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 1.

By Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of Wm. B. Lawrence to vacate assessment; order to take proofs granted. John F. Farish *vs.* John Fannin et al.; judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 1.

By Justice Garvin.

James Jackson *vs.* James G. Hammill; Howard M. Baker *vs.* Wm. G. Cutter; Gorham F. Baker *vs.* Wm. G. Cutter; motions granted. Phillipiene Kassel *vs.* Adolphus Becker; four orders granted in this case and filed in the Clerk's office. Livingston M. Phinnes *vs.* Clara Phinnes; order granted.

Death of the Clerk of the Supreme Court General Term.

The death of Hon. Daniel B. Taylor, Clerk of the Supreme Court General Term, having been announced yesterday in the City Hall, and the courts having been already adjourned for the term, an informal meeting of his friends and associates was held in the office of the County Clerk—Wm. C. Conner, Esq., presiding; Capt. Toone, Deputy County Clerk, and J. C. Burnham, Vice-Presidents; John Kempston, Secretary; when it was

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our friend and associate, Daniel B. Taylor, formerly a member of the Legislature of this State, a practitioner at the bar of New-York, and at the time of his decease the clerk of the Supreme Court, General Term.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Taylor we sincerely feel that we have lost an old friend and a true patriot, one who was ever willing to render a kind service to those who sought his counsel, friendship or advice.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family of our deceased friend.

Mr. Taylor was, some few years ago, a prominent Tammany Democrat, in fact one of the leaders of that organization. He was a whole-souled, genial gentleman, and though his death was not unexpected, it is, nevertheless, a sad blow to his numerous friends.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A LARGE HAUL OF COTTON.

Thomas Farley, a reputed river pirate, was charged with the larceny of sixty pounds of cotton from Pier No. 8, a portion of the cargo of the ship *Hamburg*. The Captain of the vessel, John Bush, said he stood on the poop of the ship and saw the prisoner walk off the pier with the cotton, but he had heard such a terrible account of the desperate character of the dock thieves of this city that he was afraid to come down and arrest the prisoner. He said the prisoner walked up and down the dock in front of his ship while two of his associates, younger than himself, cut a bale of cotton and filled a bag with it, and then handed it to the prisoner, who was marching along the dock with it when Officer O'Sullivan arrested him on suspicion. His associates got away from the officer. The Captain identified Farley as the man who kept watch for the thieves, and after the cotton had been stolen took it from them. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months and fined $50.

A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

John and Ann Mitchell, husband and wife, were charged with assaulting John Conroy, the wife holding him by the hair while John struck him with a brick, and left him, as he said, dead. Witness admitted on his cross-examination that his son was having a fight with Mr. Mitchell, and when he saw him lying in his "gore," he then "buckled" him. He also believes that he got more blows than he gave. He did not complain of the man's fists or the woman's fingers pulling his hair, but he did protest most emphatically against being hit with a brick. The witnesses for the defence proved that complainant challenged defendant to fight; that he was chased round a cart and forced to fight; that they saw no brick used, and one witness said that complainant's head was so in "chancery" that he couldn't see what he was hit with. A verdict of acquittal was rendered.

A CURIOUS DEFENCE.

James Little, the hotel thief, who was caught in the Metropolitan Hotel with burglar's tools in his possession, was tried yesterday. [illegible] instruments [illegible] nippers [illegible] found in his possession [illegible] at the point [illegible] the door, [illegible] a gimlet [illegible] room [illegible] bored, [illegible] on the floor. The prisoner was found by the officer in his stocking feet and shirt sleeves. Little was a guest in the hotel, and the defence set up that he was a private detective; that there was a great *crim. con.* case on the *tapis*, and that the gimlet holes were bored to obtain evidence of guilt. The prisoner had done no more than other detectives were sometimes in the habit of doing in the discharge of their duty. Prisoner declined to state who employed him, and the probability is that there was not a word of truth in the defence. So thought the court, who sent the accused to the Penitentiary for six months and fined him $50.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.

Richard Pomfret, a lad aged about 13, was charged with breaking into the news stand of Martin Rohl, corner of Leonard and Centre streets, and stealing about $20 worth of stationery and books. About $20 worth of the property was recovered. Rohl could not tell who robbed him, except from information. Officer Busker, who made the arrest, said: On Tuesday morning, about half-past one o'clock, I saw four boys on the other side of the street; as I looked over I heard one of them say, "Cheese it; there's a cop;" they turned the corner and I gave chase, and the prisoner ran as far as Mission-place, throwing books and papers from him as he ran.

The boy was convicted and sent to the House of Refuge.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Frederick Vogt was charged with keeping a disorderly house in the basement of No. 17 Howard-street. The complainant, Samuel Hornetts, a neighbor and a manufacturing jeweler, said he had lived in the house two months, and had often heard dancing and singing there, but although it had annoyed him two months he never complained of it to the police. Officer Brady said he had frequently made arrests of men and women in the house, but when the case came to be examined into at the station-house the complaint was dismissed; there was not enough to justify sending it before a magistrate. The defendant was acquitted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 1, 1866.

20,000	U. S. 6s, '68 R.	120	700	Erie Railroad	81⅜
2,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s,C.'65	101⅞	400	do. 2d call	81⅝
35,000	do.	102	5	Sixth-av. R.	136
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	102	30	Reading R.	100⅝
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Series	99⅛	200	do.	99
3,500	do.	99⅛	200	do.	100
2,000	do. 2d Ser.	99	200	do. b10	100
5,000	do.	98⅞	100	do.	99⅞
15,000	do. 3d Ser.	99	900	do.	100
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. New Issue	98⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	101⅝
35,000	do.	98⅜	200	do. b10	101⅜
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	88	100	M. S. & N. I.	69⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	25½	400	do.	69⅝
1,000	Erie 5th M.	92½	500	do. s10	69⅜
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	300	do. 2d call	69⅝
3,000	Harlem 3d M.	93½	200	do.	69⅞
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	98¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	116¼
25	Metropol. Bank	121	100	do. s60	115
30	do.	120½	1400	Cleve. & Pitts.	81¾
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	45¼	200	do. 2d call	81⅜
400	do.	45⅜	14	Chic. & N. W.	28⅞
200	do. 2d call	45⅝	1000	do.	28⅞
5	Del. & Hud. C.	136	50	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	55⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	42	700	do.	55⅞
100	do.	41⅝	300	do.	55⅝
200	Mariposa Min.	13	100	do. s30	55
300	Mariposa Pref.	17½	50	Chi. & R. I.	100¼
300	Western U. Tel.	54	800	do.	100⅛
200	Union Nav. Co.	100	100	do. s10	100
200	Wyom. V. Coal	50	300	do.	100
170	Lehigh & Sus.	5¼	100	do.	99⅞
200	Butler Coal. b10	13⅝	200	do.	99⅞
100	Schuylkill C.	16	600	do.	99⅝
1000	N. Y. Cen. x-d	89⅞	100	do. s60	99⅝
300	do.	89⅞	200	do. s60	99⅞
100	do. 2d call	89	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	98
200	do. s10	89	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	94
100	do.	89⅛	300	do.	93⅝
			100	do. s60	93
			100	Alt. & T. H.	30
			150	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	108
			100	Ohio. & Alt.	107

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	102	500	Reading R.	100
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	93⅛	200	do.	100⅛
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Third Series	99	800	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	70⅛
25,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25⅝	500	Clev. & Pitts.	81⅝
70	West. Union Tel.	55	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	55⅛
			200	P., Ft. & Chi.	93⅝

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81 C.	103⅝	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅛
2,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	102	100	Ill. Central R.	116⅛
75,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	102	100	Chic. & Alton.	109
3,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Series	99⅛	100	do.	109⅛
			100	Alt. & T.H.R. Pr.	58
100,000	do. 2d Series	99	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	81⅛
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '68	90	2000	do.	81½
10,000	do.	89⅞	100	do. s60	80
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	25½	500	do.	81⅛
700	Shoe & L. Bank	102	200	do.	81⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co.	41	500	Chic. & N. W.	28⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	45⅞	100	Chi. & N.W.Prf.	54⅞
500	N. Y. Central	88⅞	100	do. s10	54⅞
13	Erie Railroad	81⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. s30	99⅞
500	do.	80⅞	300	do. s10	99⅞
1000	do.	80⅞	100	P.F.W. & C.	93⅞
400	do. 2d call	80⅞	700	do.	93⅞
100	Hudson River	101	200	do.	93⅞
400	Reading R.	99⅞	500	do. s10	93
500	do. s10	99⅞	300	do.	93
30	Mich. Cen. R.	102	100	Alt. & T. H.	30

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer. s60	25½	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	70⅛
600	Schuylkill Coal	16½	300	do. b4	70⅛
100	New-York Cen. x-d	89⅞	500	do. s3	70⅛
100	do. b3	89⅞	200	do. b4	70⅛
200	do. s3	89	300	do.	70⅛
400	Erie R. x-d	81½	400	do. b3	70⅛
100	do. b3	81½	100	Clev. & P. x-d	81⅝
100	do. b3	81⅛	800	do.	81⅛
100	do. s3	81⅛	200	do.	81⅝
300	Reading R. s3	99⅞	300	do.	81⅝
500	do.	100	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	55⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	41⅞	100	do. s6	55
900	Chi. & R. I. s10	100	200	P., F.W. & C. x-d	93⅞
300	do. s3	100	100	do. s3	93⅞

THURSDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The customs duties in gold for the month of January, at the port of New-York, reached the large sum of $12,469,865, and judging by the reported import entries at Boston, the additional sum of about $2,250,000 has probably been received at that port. And at all the ports close on to *seventeen millions*. The Secretary of the Treasury, it will be remembered, estimated for only $100,000,000, from 1st October last to June 30 next, being for the last nine months of the current fiscal year, or an average of only $10,110,000 per month. For the four months of this term, the deposits for customs at the New-York office have been, in

October	$11,064,409	December	$8,378,335
November	10,138,601	January	12,469,865

Total for four months	$42,051,210
Add for other ports at least	14,000,000
Total, $14,012,802 per month, or	$56,051,210

We believe the average of the nine months will be nearer $15,000,000 ₱ month, without some great shock to trade not now anticipated. The whole customs revenue for the fiscal year we estimate at $180,000,000

Say, first quarter, actual	$47,009,583	
Second quarter, approx	39,000,000	
Third quarter, estimated	48,000,000	
Fourth quarter, estimated	46,000,000	—$180,009,583

We notice that the Revenue Commission calculate on only $130,000,000 per annum for customs. They base this on an average of 40 ₱ cent. duties, which would give an annual consumption of $325,000,000 foreign merchandise, including free articles. We find no justification for so moderate an estimate, as it is *not* designed, as we understand the report of the commission, to reduce the tariff. On the contrary, they propose to add $3,000,000 per annum duties on raw sugars, and to increase the differential duty on teas, not imported direct from the countries of production, from 10 ₱ cent. on foreign value, as at present, to *ten cents per pound*, without respect to cost or quality, making the whole duties on teas from China and Japan direct, 25 cents ₱ pound, and when indirectly via London, &c., 35 cents per pound. Besides which they recommend a thorough reform of the administration of the customs revenue, which should save to the government and thereby add to these revenues from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 a year, out of which the Treasury is now wronged by ignorance in valuations; by fraudulent invoicing abroad and by gross mismanagement at home. Nor is there anything in the statistics of the consumption of foreign merchandise before the war, nor in the rate of consumption since the peace, or the present average rate of duty on the foreign cost, which, since July 1, at this port, is within a fraction of fifty per cent., (free articles included,) to authorize less than the $200,000,000 a year asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury for the interest, and the reduction of the principal of the public debt, for the next three years at least, *from customs alone and the premium on the surplus gold* converted to pay currency interest. This fiscal year, we believe, will yield a very considerable excess over $200,000,000, as the premiums derived from the sale of gold already amount to over $20,000,000 since 1st July, and the unappropriated surplus now in the Treasury is greater than at that time by $15,000,000 or $20,000,000.

The error of the commission we think is two-fold. 1. The consumption of $325,000,000 would yield at least $155,000,000 in place of $130,000,000. 2. The consumption the present year will, from the ascertained movement of seven months of the twelve, reach nearly or quite $360,000,000, and the year will not be exceptional.

We commend the cautious estimates of the able report of the commission, but we deem their calculations in regard to this important source of revenue upon which the government must peculiarly [illegible] which is specifically pledged—for the payment of the interest, and the gradual sinking of the principal of the public debt, unnecessarily moderate.

The price of gold to-day is 139¾@140 ₱ cent., about the same as at 3 o'clock yesterday, but less firm than at the very close of business in the Gold-room last night. The California steamer arrived this morning and delivered $958,288 in gold and silver bars and coin, for which there is at present no export demand, owing to the falling rates of exchange. We learn that cotton bills on England, with shipping documents attached, have been done in New-Orleans as low as 104@104½ ₱ cent., and similar bills drawn in this market have been done as low as 105½@106½ ₱ cent. Standard bankers, who buy these and other merchant and Southern bank bills, are drawing at 108½ ₱ cent.

The supply of money to the brokers is easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. Discounts are 7@8 ₱ cent. on choice paper; generally at the bank rate of 7 ₱ cent. Fair names are done outside at 8@10 ₱ cent. The government is now paying but 5 ₱ cent. on deposits left in the treasury for thirty days and longer. The deposits to-day were light, and we look to see the heavy balances in the New-York office gradually reduced by the current disbursements of the War, Navy and other departments. The tendency in the money market is to continued ease, and there is nothing in the nature of the proposed grant of authority, additional to the act of March, 1865, to the Secretary of the Treasury, *or in the purposes of the Secretary for the next few months* to disturb either the rates of money (which he has just reduced on Treasury deposits to 5 ₱ cent.,) or the steady and prosperous working of the Spring trade. We believe that no higher price for gold than about the figure of 140 need be apprehended; on the contrary, the probability is that the favorable state of the exchanges on Europe, and the indisposition of the government to accumulate a larger surplus in gold than the present by hoarding the incoming February customs, will gradually make the price easier.

The Stock Exchange and the great Wall-street dealers have been steady on government stocks to-day. The 7.30 currency bonds continue in demand from the public, and prices are firmer. The railway speculation opened with some firmness, at yesterday's advance, and so continued until the announcement of the report of Mr. MORRILL, in the House of Representatives, of the modified Funding Bill, when *short* sales of Erie and most of the other roads were renewed, and on a decline of 1½@2 ₱ cent. on Erie, (quoted by the *Africa* partially lower in London,) nearly the whole market was lower at the afternoon boards, and closed about as follows, compared with Wednesday, at 4 P. M. Private telegrams from Washington about the Funding Bill were extensively used to justify the sudden fall in the railways:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	93¾	93¾	Northwest	29	27¾
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103	N. West Pref	56	54¼
U. S. 7.30s	99	99⅛	Rock Island	100⅛	99⅞
N. Y. Central	*89⅛	*87⅞	Fort Wayne	94⅜	92⅛
Erie	81⅜	*79	Cumb'land Coal	45⅞	44⅞
Hudson	102	100⅞	Quicksilver	40⅝	40⅞
Reading	100	99	Mariposa	13	12½
Mich. Southern	69⅞	69	Canton	44	44½
Illinois Central	116⅛	115	Ohio Certificates	25⅞	24½
Pittsburgh	82⅞	81¼	American Gold	140	139⅞
Prairie du Chien	96	98	Bills on London	108⅛	108⅛

*Ex div.

The following bids were made for the city bank shares. The National Bank of the Republic and St. Nicholas National have declared a half-yearly dividend of *five* ₱ cent. each, and the National Ocean Bank a half-yearly dividend of *four* ₱ cent. The Manhattan Bank, *five* ₱ cent:

New-York	110	Commonwealth	100
Merchants'	109	Importers' & Traders'	100
America	135	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Phenix	96	Central National	108¼
Tradesmen's	135	First National	212
National	105	Fourth National	97¾
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Ninth National	108¼
Leather Manufac'rs'	180	Bank of Republic	106
State of New York	105	Bank of N. America	106
Commerce	104	Hanover	108
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	100	Irving	108
Broadway	225½	Metropolitan	120¼
Ocean	94	Market	110
American Exchange	112½	Shoe and Leather	102½
Pacific	165	Corn Exchange	108
Chatham	130	Continental	95

And the following bids were made for the railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Lack. & West'n Bonds	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91⅞	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	92⅞	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	85
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	70
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69	98⅞	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F.'85	100	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	95⅞
Harlem 1st mort. '69-72	98	N. J. Central 1st M.	103
Harlem 3ds, '68	88⅞	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch. 1st M	96
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	108	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	91
Mich. C. n.w 1st M.8's'82	110	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	108	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	89
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	84
Chi. & N. W. Int B.	80	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	96
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,109,833 53—including for Customs, $369,000; on account of Loan, $106,000; Coin certificates, $196,500; Payments, $743,314 75; Balance, $97,986,549 12.

The following is an official statement of the apportionment of national bank circulation in the various States and Territories, made under section 21, of amendment to currency act, approved March 3, 1865:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Apportionment by Comptroller of the Currency according to representative population......	Apportionment by Secretary of the Treasury according to capital and resources......	Aggregate......
Maine	$3,000,000	$2,415,000	$5,415,000
New-Hampshire	1,557,000	1,755,000	3,312,000
Vermont	1,504,500	1,485,000	2,989,500
Massachusetts	6,880,000	14,915,000	21,795,000
Rhode Island	834,000	3,960,000	4,794,000
Connecticut	2,197,500	5,025,000	7,222,500
New-York	18,538,500	34,935,000	53,473,500
New-Jersey	3,210,000	3,480,000	6,690,000
Pennsylvania	13,882,500	12,645,000	26,527,500
Maryland	3,282,000	3,855,000	7,137,000
Delaware	535,500	555,000	1,090,500
Dist't of Columbia	358,500	300,000	658,500
Virginia / West Virginia	7,624,500	5,895,000	13,619,500
Ohio	11,173,500	6,450,000	17,628,500
Indiana	6,450,000	3,165,000	9,615,000
Illinois	8,178,000	3,660,000	11,838,000
Michigan	3,565,500	1,635,000	5,200,500
Wisconsin	3,706,500	2,505,000	6,211,500
Iowa	3,223,500	1,185,000	4,408,500
Minnesota	810,000	240,000	1,050,000
Kansas	511,500	135,000	646,500
Missouri	5,646,000	3,765,000	9,411,000
Kentucky	5,520,000	4,980,000	10,500,000
Tennessee	5,301,000	3,465,000	8,766,000
Louisiana	3,381,000	7,200,000	10,581,000
Nebraska Territory	136,500	45,000	181,500
Colorado Territory	163,500	30,000	193,500
Mississippi	3,780,000	1,485,000	5,265,000
Georgia	4,950,500	4,470,000	9,420,500
North Carolina	4,741,500	2,805,000	7,546,500
South Carolina	3,381,000	4,185,000	7,566,000
Arkansas	2,079,000	645,000	2,724,000
Alabama	4,605,000	2,820,000	7,425,000
Utah Territory	192,000	45,000	237,000
Washington Terr'y	52,500	30,000	82,500
Oregon	250,500	120,000	370,500
California	1,698,000	1,305,000	3,003,000
Nevada Territory	33,000	15,000	48,000
Arizona	......	......	......
New-Mexico	396,000	90,000	486,000
Texas	2,986,000	975,000	3,961,000
Florida	670,500	285,000	955,500
Dakota	12,000	15,000	27,000
Totals	$149,998,500	$149,970,000	$299,968,500

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Commissioner ROLLINS has addressed the following letter to Hon. A. H. RICE, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The letter of Mr. HENRY LINCOLN, addressed to you, and by you referred to me, has been received. "Bills of lading are subject to stamp duty; and if so, how much? Also, if each and every bill of lading should bear a stamp?" He incloses a copy of a ruling from this office by which inland and domestic bills of lading are held subject to stamp duties as receipts or agreements, according to their form, and says: "As we understand the law, bills of lading of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America are exempt."

An examination of schedule B, following section 170 of the act of June 30, 1864, will show that a stamp duty is specifically imposed upon one class of bills of lading only: viz.: upon bills of lading for any goods, merchandise or effects to be exported from a port or place of the United States to any foreign port or place. To this even there is an exception. In the last part of said schedule it is provided that the stamp duties therein imposed upon bills of lading shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports in the United States and ports in British North America.

The act of Congress imposes a stamp duty of ten cents upon each foreign bill of lading, except those for goods, &c., transported upon steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports of British North America, but it is silent respecting inland and domestic bills of lading, as such. A stamp duty of two cents, however, is imposed upon each receipt for the delivery of property; a duty of five cents is imposed upon each sheet or piece of paper upon which an agreement or contract is written.

It is admitted by Mr. LINCOLN that all bills of lading contain an agreement as contract. Domestic and inland bills of lading being neither otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty, fall under the general provisions of the law, and are to be taxed, not "as bills of lading," with ten cents each, but with two cents or five cents, according to whether they are receipts simply, or agreements.

If they are executed in sets of two or three, or more, each one should be stamped. Each has the same legal effect as the other, and the holder of either of them may find it necessary to use his copy in evidence.

I see no good reason for making any change in the ruling in question.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1866.

The attention of the collectors is called to the sixty-third section of the Internal Revenue Act, which proves that distillers' bonds may be renewed or changed from time to time, in regard to the amount and sureties thereof, according to the discretion of the collector; also, to instructions in form No. 30, (distillers' bonds,) which specify that the penal sum named in the distillers' bond should be twice as great as the probable amount of the monthly tax. See also section 17 of Circular 37.

The minimum amount of the penal sum named in the distiller's bond should be double the amount of duties upon the monthly production of the distillery, notwithstanding any portion of it may be placed in bond.

The collector should at once examine the bond of each distiller in his district, and if he does not find that the penal sum in every case conforms to the above rule, he should require a new bond, fixing the penal sum at the proper amount.

The collector should approve no bond unless the sureties upon it make oath that they have no pecuniary interest in the distillery, and that they are worth over and above their debts the amount for which they respectively qualified.

The collector should require a new bond whenever he has reason to believe that the sureties, or any of them, have acquired an interest in the distillery, or that any of them are unable, or are about to become unable, to respond in the amount for which they have justified.

When a distiller, relative to whom strong suspicion is entertained, applies for license, the collector will see that the penal sum is of ample amount, and the sureties of abundant means to respond in damages. The security must be commensurate with the risk.

No collector will suffer a distillery to be operated unless its owner comply with these regulations.

E. H. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Foreign Oil Trade Statistics for 1865.

From the annual review of Messrs. MACLEAN, MARIS & Co., of London, we extract the following statement:

SPERM.—The total imports into London the past year amounted to 2,100 tons against 3,900 tons in 1864, and 2,960 tons in 1863, as will be seen by the following statement:

	Tons, 1865.	Tons, 1864.
From the Colonies	590	800
From the United States	1,510	3,100
Total import	2,100	3,900
Stock Jan. 1	2,700	2,130
Total supply	4,800	6,030
Cleared for consumption	3,850	3,330
Stock Dec. 31	950	2,700

The comparative imports and stocks for the preceding five years are given below:

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Stock on hand Jan. 1	2,700	2,130	1,820	650	470
Imports from all parts	2,100	3,900	2,960	3,880	3,550
Total supply	4,800	6,030	4,780	4,530	4,020
Cleared for consuptionm	3,850	3,330	2,650	2,710	3,370
Stocks Dec. 31	950	2,700	2,130	1,820	650

Comparative prices for 1865, £116@£117: 1864, £62@£64; 1863, £76@£77; 1862, £85@£86; 1861, £97@£98.

The imports into Liverpool last year were only 200 tons against 1,200 tons in 1864, and 450 tons in 1863, and the stock there is reduced to 20 tons. The imports into Glasgow were 180 tons. The total receipts, therefore, for the United Kingdom were 2,480 tons in 1865 against 5,740 tons in 1864, 3,605 tuns in 1863, and 4,472 tons in 1862.

There are about 6.0 tons on the passage from New-York to this port, the bulk of which is on refiners' account, having been secured on orders sent out previous to the late advance. This will enable them to keep out of the market, and may operate against any further improvement in price for some weeks.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO REGULAR BOARD STOCK-BROKERS.—The advertiser would take a position in any capacity; has had experience in every department, and thoroughly understands the business. Small salary only required. Address Box No. 4,886 Post-office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 3,550 bbls. Flour, 421 bbls. and 1,871 bags Corn Meal, 1,043 bus. Wheat, 11,915 bushels Corn, 12,930 bushels Oats, 1,003 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Malt, 1,871 bbls. Pork, 716 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,079 pkgs. Lard, 88 bbls. Beef and 385 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are very quiet at $7 50@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are unchanged.

COFFEE—Is dull but firm. Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, but at drooping prices. Middlings, 48c.@50c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,100 bales. The receipts at this port during the current week have averaged 2,616 bales a day, making 89,871 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 532,984 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: Jobbers' prices: Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 31c.; Atlantic D, 28c.; Atlantic E, 25c.; Great Falls M, 25c.; Great Falls S, 23c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 45c.; James 36-inch, 31½c.; James 33-inch, 27c., James 31-inch, 25c.; Greene Manufacturing Co., 25c.; Canoe, 19c. Prints—Merrimack W, 25c.; Merrimack D, 24c.; Sprague, 22½c.; Hamilton, 22½c.; Arnold, 19½c. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Company, 29c.; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 25c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 29c.; Glasgow, 27c. Cambrics—Washington, 23c.; Manville, 22c. Selecias—Indian Orchard, 32½c.; Lonsdale, 32½c.; Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 33c.; Naumkeag Satteen, 36½c. Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 35c.; Nashua, 30c. Ticks—Methuen A A, 62½c.; Hamilton, 55c.; Hamilton D, 47½c. Stripes—Whittendon A, 40c.; Whittendon B B, 30c. Denims—York, 52c.; New-York, 40c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Eliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L in good inquiry at former prices. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Trade is rather quiet; buyers all afraid of the present high prices. Louisville—Goods in better demand; trade improved. Cincinnati—Market unchanged; demand light; there are no movements of any consequence. Chicago—Nothing new to report; trade fair for the season; stocks generally well assorted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, at declining prices. Sales since our last 7,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 80@$7 35; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 70@$8 30, chiefly at $7 80@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 45@$8 65 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 80	@$7 35
Extra State	7 70	@ 8 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 45	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 40	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 40	@15 00

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales since our last 650 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and heavy; sales 250 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues plenty and depressed, including Superfine at $4 75@$5 90 ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal continues quite heavy at $4@$4 15 for Western, $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and depressed, especially the inferior qualities; sales 27,000 bushels, including new White Western at $2; Chicago Spring and Amber Wisconsin at $1 70@$1 78, the latter rate for a small lot; and new Amber State at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and a trifle lower; sales since our last, 43,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for unsound, and 84c.@86c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 85c.@86c. for new Yellow Southern ₱ bushel. Oats continue dull and heavy, including State at 57c.@58c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@53c.; Old Western at 56c.@58c.; New Western at 40c.@44c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive.

HAY—North River bale is in demand and steady at 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Cnntinue in demand, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at declining prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 95c.@$1 ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $7 75@$8 25; Resin at $5 12½@$18 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 62½@$3 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request, including Crude Whale at $1 50; Bleached Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 95; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 42@$1 43 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand, closing at 31½c.@32½c. for Crude; 53c.@54c. for Refined in bond, and 72c.@74c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, yet quoted pretty firm. Sales since our last 4,750 bbls., at $28 37½@$28 56¼ for new Mess, closing at $28 50, cash; $28 cash for one year old Mess; $22 25@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $20 50@$21 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 5,500 bbls. new Mess, for February, March and April, sellers' option, at $28 50@$28 75 ₱ bbl. Total stock Feb. 1, 66,031 bbls.; same date last month, 84,778 bbls.; same date last year, 155,234 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet to-day at 11c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 167 pkgs. Bacon has been in limited demand, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16c.@16½c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@16c.; Short Clear at 16¾c.@17½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@17c.; sales 280 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue quiet at 12½c.@12¾c., for Western, and 12½c.@13½c. for City, ₱ lb. Lard is heavy; sales 650 tcs. and bbls. at 14½c.@17½c., and small lots at 17½c. ₱ lb. Beef in more demand at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet yet firm. Total stock Feb. 1, 1866, 30,896 pkgs.; same date last year, 34,915 pkgs. Beef Hams are in demand at $42 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is in more demand at 26c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request, part for export at 13c.@19½c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The depression in the market for Butter, and the increase of stock on the market, (noted in our late reports,) has had the effect of causing holders and receivers to freely meet the requirements of the trade, and, as a consequence, the demand during the past week has been quite active, and heavy lines of Butter have been sold for Southern and Eastern trade, at the concessions made. The local trade have lately been buying lightly during the decline in prices; but a better demand now prevails, as most of them are quite bare of stock. The total receipts of Butter during the past week were 13,893 packages, which is a full average for the season. Our advices from the English markets show a slight improvement in demand and price, but nothing that will warrant shippers in touching good to fine State Butter at anything approaching our present rates. Western Butters, in firkins and rolls in barrels, are arriving more freely, but the inferior quality of most of the stock prevents trade to any extent. Canada Stock and low grades of Western have been entirely without movement for some weeks; but since our last a few lots have been taken for the English market at from 20c.@24c. We note heavy sales of good to fine State Dairies at from 34c.@38c., at which rates the market was well cleared of desirable parcels, and closes with better feeling and more tone. Our quotations are unchanged.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	39	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	39	@43
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ₱ lb.	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ₱ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ lb.	38	@39
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb.	34	@37
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ lb.	35	@37
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ lb.	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₱ lb.	25	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb.	32	@35
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb.	27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb.	24	@28
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb.	24	@28
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb.	20	@22
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb.	30	@33
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb.	30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ₱ lb.	33	@35

The market for Cheese has been again stimulated by favorable European advices, and more than ordinary activity has been developed during the week past. The Southern markets have also become comparatively bare of stock, and an active demand has prevailed for the qualities suitable for that trade. The transactions during the week have been heavy, and an average advance of 1c. ₱ lb. has been established. We note sales of small-size, fancy-quality factory Cheese for the Southern market at 22c.@23c. ₱ lb. The market closes firmly at our quotations:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18½@19¼
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17½@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½@18¼
Farm Dairies—second quality	15 @16
Farm Dairies—common	13 @14
Orange County—flat skimmed	15 @16

RICE—Is quiet at former prices. We are indebted to Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. for the following statement of the stock of Rice on hand Feb. 1, 1866: 23,004 bags cleaned East India Rice, against 25,439 bags cleaned East India, 13,136 bags uncleaned East India, and 17,086 mats uncleaned East India the same time last year.

SUGARS—Are quiet at former rates. Sales since our last 340 hhds., including Cuba, &c., part at from 11c.@12½c., ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11½c.@12c.; do. do. refining, at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive. We quote: 14c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 26,500 lbs. at 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 104,000 lbs, at 12½c.@12¾c., and 27,500 lbs. Grease at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quite nominal at $2 25@$2 26 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer 400 bales Cotton, at ½d. ₱ lb; Flour at 2s.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 5¾d.; and 150 boxes Bacon at 25s. For other ports, nothing new.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1866.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President, in the chair; Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Voorhis—

Petition of Patrick Coughlan, for pay for digging well and setting pump on Kingsbridge Road, between one hundred and seventy-fourth and one hundred and seventy-fifth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Shannon—

Petition of the Ninety-sixth Regiment for a stand of colors.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences when appointed.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the "M. T. Brennan Coterie," to attend their annual hop at Irving Hall, February eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Which was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Gedney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Messrs. Forman and Haviland to suspend a small swing sign in front of their place of business, number thirty-one John-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be directed to inquire into the expediency of adopting a new system for numbering the streets, somewhat after the plan adopted in Philadelphia, and report by ordinance or otherwise.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Loew—

Whereas, A recent investigation made by one of the coroners of the city, resulted in proving that a poor emigrant named Mary Gilroy, and her offspring, met their death through criminal neglect of the officers of the ship Neptune, while on the passage from Liverpool, England, to this city; and,

Whereas, It is the important duty of the Common Council of this city, with the view of preventing the occurrence of like outrages upon humanty, to call the attention of the Legislature of this State, now in session at the capital, to this case, in order that by the necessary legislation safeguards may be guaranteed to the destitute poor who seek our hospitable shores in the effort to better their condition, but who, in consequence of the reprehensible rapacity or criminal neglect of those intrusted with their safe conduct across the Atlantic, are subject to the most unheard of atrocities, often, as is the present instance, resulting in the death of the unfortunate emigrant, be it therefore

Resolved, That the representatives from this city in the State Legislature be and they are hereby earnestly solicited to urge the State authorities who are vested with the necessary power to take immediate steps so to amend the present emigration laws as to make it imperative upon the Captains, consignees, agents and owners of all emigrant vessels to properly provide and care for all sick indigent passengers on their vessels until they shall be placed under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration for this port at their depot at Castle Garden: and be it further

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded to the members of the Legislature of this city by the Clerk of the Common Council with the request that such members of the Senate and Assembly be furnished with a duly certified copy thereof.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width where necessary or not already done, on the established grade, on the west side of Third-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That West-street, from Watts to Chambers-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in New Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James-slip, be flagged the full width where necessary, under the directions of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place the name of Edward Malone, residing at number sixteen Mulberry-street; also the name of Timothy Connor, residing at number sixty-five Mott-street; also Catherine Sullivan, at number fifty-five Leonard-street, on the list of blind persons.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Coman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to L. Cohen to exhibit goods in front of his place of business, number fourteen Baxter-street, to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That a sidewalk be laid across West-street, from opposite number fifty-seven, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ely—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Edward D. Bassford to continue sign and exhibit goods in front of his premises in Cooper Institute Building, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Varnum—

Resolved, That Twenty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for putting in proper repair the piers foot of Twenty-eighth-street and foot of Thirty-seventh-street, Hudson River, the same to be done without delay.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the President—

Resolved, That West Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half of the expense thereof to be borne by the property-owners and the remaining half by the city.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That Thirty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, one-half of the expense thereof to be borne by the property-owners and the remaining half by the city.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report making a donation to the Second Regiment New-York State National Guard, sufficient to refit and refurnish their armory, &c.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to procure a new stand of regimental colors for the Ninth Regiment New-York State National Guard.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating a sum to the Union Reformed Protestant Dutch Church on Sixth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating a sum sufficient for the Grand-street Presbyterian Church to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report making a donation to the Congregational "Adaret El" to pay taxes.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Alderman McGinnis moved that a petition of citizens of the Twentieth Ward, in relation to a market in the upper part of the city, be taken from the files, and referred to a special committee of five members.

Which was carried.

The President subsequently named as such special committee Aldermen McGinnis, Ely, Flynn, Reilly and Gedney.

Alderman Reilly moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday next, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Public Ad-

[illegible] annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Received and the usual number ordered to be printed in document form.

For which see document.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners transmitting their ninth annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, together with the Treasurer's statement.

Received and the usual number ordered to be printed in document form.

For which see document.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting the annual report of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Received and entered on the minutes.

The following communication was received from the City Inspector:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, January 29, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In my communication of twenty-second instant, nominating Health Warden and Assistant Health Warden of the Nineteenth Ward, a clerical error occurred; it should have read Patrick O'Rourke to be Health Warden of the Nineteenth Ward, in place of Patrick Carroll, and William McManus to be Assistant Health Warden of the same ward, in the place of Philip Fitzpatrick. I therefore respectfully request that your action upon the nominations be reconsidered, and that you confirm them as above.

Very respectfully, your servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

Alderman McGinnis moved that the action had on the nominations at a former meeting be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The nominations made in the above communication were then confirmed on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—13.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Shannon moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Shannon, Masterson—3.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Varnum, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

An ordinance making the annual appropriations for the payment of interest on the city debt, and the redemption of the principal thereof becoming due and payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, which is to be provided for by taxation in each year.

Alderman McGinnis asked unanimous consent to move that said ordinance be concurred in to-day.

Which consent having been granted,

The President put the question on concurring in the adoption of said ordinance.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Rogers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—15.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Moore moved that the board do now adjourn.

Carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Rogers, Loew, Masterson, McGinnis, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Reilly, Brice, Quinn, O'Brien—5.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
FOR THE YEAR 1865.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of New-York:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in accordance with the act passed April 17, 1860, respectfully submit their

ANNUAL REPORT.

The institutions in charge of the Commissioners are the

City Prisons in the City of New-York,
Bellevue Hospital, City of New-York,
Small-pox and Fever Hospitals, Blackwell's Island.
Island Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island.
Almshouses, Blackwell's Island.
Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
Children's Nurseries, Randall's Island.
City Cemetery and Farm, Ward's Island.

The Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum, in the City of New-York, are under the supervision of the Commissioners, though in direct charge of their respective Boards of Managers.

The term of service of the present Commissioners commenced on the 21st of April last. The previous board, in November, 1864, estimated the expenses for 1865 at $838,450, but in view of the increased prices of fuel, provisions and clothing, they had, previous to the expiration of their term of office, asked for the further sum of $150,000, making the appropriation for 1865 $988,450. Of this amount there had been expended by the old board, to the 28th of April, $346,334 15.

Detailed statements of the expenses for maintaining the several institutions will be found in the tables accompanying this report, but they may be generally classified as follows:

Provisions	$314,186 29
Clothing, beds and bedding	63,148 20
Medicines	38,055 97
Coal and wood	105,031 77
Erection of new buildings	39,868 72
Repairs to buildings	6,982 16
Salaries	139,073 81
Steamboat	29,809 38
Donations to out-door poor	32,438 75
Colored Orphan Asylum and nursing children	20,712 62
Furniture	6,307 08
Hardware, steam and gas fixtures	15,198 69
Rents	7,849 79
Lumber and mason work	14,102 99
Plumbing, paints, &c	5,202 86
Leather and shoes	10,670 81
Soap	8,882 28
Stationery, printing and advertising	10,646 77
Transportation of prisoners and paupers	7,140 58
Miscellaneous	68,134 80
Total	$942,243 42

Of which the following were expended previous to 28th April:

Provisions	$112,565 79
Clothing, beds and bedding	17,352 43
Medicines	12,028 25
Coal and wood	65,127 09
Repairs of buildings	1,221 19
Salaries	46,373 56
Steamboat	1,031 15
Donations to out-door poor	18,775 75
Colored Orphan Asylum and nursing children	7,612 12
Furniture	1,809 01
Hardware, steam and gas fixtures	5,115 90
Rents	2,459 38
Lumber and mason work	8,361 49
Plumbing, paints, &c	849 06
Leather and shoes	5,264 66
Soap	2,834 90
Stationery, printing and advertising	3,171 49
Transportation of paupers and prisoners	2,058 95
Miscellaneous	37,321 98
Total	$346,334 15

It is proper to state that of the sum of $10,646 77 paid for printing and advertising, $7,245 25 was ordered by the late board.

On the 1st January, 1865, the board was indebted for cash advances, $126,387 32. On the 1st January, 1866, this sum, with the interest that had accrued, together with all bills against the department, had been paid, except those not rendered for supplies in the latter part of December.

The buildings erected during the past year have been two houses, of one-story, on Blackwell's Island, each 165 feet in length and 25 feet broad, for the accommodation of 160 harmless, but incurable lunatics, and a brick building intended in part for the reception and medical treatment of the sick out-door poor. This building, which was contracted for by the late Board of Commissioners, is 105 feet in length by 67 feet in breadth and three stories high, and is erected on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital, in the City of New-York. The contract price for the building, exclusive of the lighting and heating apparatus, is $59,000. The lunatic houses are of wood, filled in with brick, and were built by the labor of the inmates of the institution on the island. They cost each $2,500.

The steamboat of the Commissioners, which plied between the city and the islands, for the conveyance of passengers and freight, was condemned as unseaworthy, by the United States Inspectors, in June last. After an unsuccessful effort in this city, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to obtain a boat of the proper tonnage, the board contracted for a new one, at the cost of $10,475, and transferred to it the engine of the old boat. During the construction of the new boat the steamer *George Birkbeck* was chartered for $1,000 per month. The total cost of the new boat, including the charter of the *Birkbeck*, was $21,878 34.

There has been for several years a controversy with the Commissioners of Emigration, in respect to a claim of this board for services rendered. The claim is for the support of patients at the charity hospitals, and for lunatics and idiots arriving at the port of New-York from foreign countries, and chargeable, by law, on the Emigrant Fund. From the establishment of the Emigrant Commission to 1851, the accounts of this board, for the support of emigrant patients, were promptly paid. In 1852 the Commissioners of Emigration, while admitting the correctness of the bills then presented, confessed their inability at that time to pay them, but expressed the hope that in a few months they would be able to pay the whole amount. Repeated applications having been subsequently made for payment of these accounts, amounting to $140,000, prior to 1859, this board commenced a suit for the recovery of a portion of the amount due. The court referred the account to E. C. Cowles, Esq., Referee, who rendered a decision in favor of this board for the whole amount with interest. It is not doubted that the courts would award judgments for the total claim, but this board is indisposed to expend the moneys appropriated for the charities of the city in expensive litigation, nor would the award of the courts be of any practical benefit, for the Legislature, at a time when the funds of the Emigrant Commission were nearly exhausted, and to free those Commissioners from embarrassment in their great and philanthropic work, exempted their effects from the execution of judgments against them.

The Emigrant Fund is now understood to be ample to pay all claims against it, and in view of the high personal character of the members of the Emigrant Commission, it was believed that, through the means of Conference Committees of the two boards, an amicable and satisfactory settlement might be effected. At the suggestion of this board a committee of the Emigrant Commission, consisting of G. C. Verplanck, Cyrus Curtis, A. A. Low, Andrew Carrigan and Wilson G. Hunt, Esqs., met a committee of this board in May last. The proceedings of the committees are narrated in the following

REPORT.

The committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Commissioners of Emigration, in respect to an amicable settlement of the accounts between the two Commissioners, respectfully report:

That an interview was held with the Committee of the Emigrant Commission on the 29th May, at which your committee offered the following resolutions, as a proposition for the amicable settlement of a long-pending controversy between the two commissions:

Resolved, That the several questions at issue between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction be referred for final settlement to Robert B. Minturn and Thurlow Weed, who, in the event of disagreement on any of the subjects referred to them, shall be empowered to associate with them a third person, and the decision of said Robert B. Minturn and Thurlow Weed, on any of the questions hereby referred to them, shall be final and conclusive and binding on both commissions; and on all questions so referred on which they may disagree, then the decision of the said Thurlow Weed and the third person selected, or of Robert B. Minturn and the third person selected, shall be final and conclusive, and binding on the two commissions in respect to said questions. And it is further

Resolved, That if, in the investigation of the subject matter hereby referred to Messrs. Weed and Minturn, it shall appear that there are questions which will require a decision of a court of law, the facts in such cases shall be made up under the supervision, and have the assent of Messrs. Weed and Minturn, and an amicable suit shall be commenced by one or other of the two commissions and pressed to trial, and the award of the court in which such suit shall be brought shall be final and conclusive.

The committee of the Commissioners of Emigration were indisposed to act upon the resolutions, and they were withdrawn until at a future meeting the accounts of the two commissions should be presented.

At the second meeting, held on the 2d June, general statements of the accounts of the respective boards were laid before the committees. They are herewith submitted. That of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction amounts to $140,000, and that of the Commissioners of Emigration to $144,000.

The proposition to refer all the questions in dispute to the final decision of arbitrators was then renewed by your committee and declined by the Commissioners of Emigration. Propositions were then invited from those gentlemen, but none for the settlement of the accounts were made. Cyrus Curtis, Esq., suggested that to secure the harmony of the two boards there should be a basis established for the prompt adjustment of all claims that might hereafter be made, to which your committee assented, but the proposal did not appear to have the approval of Mr. Curtis' colleagues, and no vote was taken on it.

It is to be regretted that the effort to terminate the [illegible] controversy [illegible] has been unsuccessful. The committee were sanguine in the [illegible] that their proposition would have been accepted, for the gentlemen named were regarded as the special friends of the Emigrant Commission. To Mr. Weed the public owe, in a large measure, the passage of the law creating that commission. He has uniformly sustained and defended it, and it is to his unfaltering friendship that it has triumphed over those who sought to destroy it. Mr. Minturn was one of the original members of the commission; he had devoted many years to its duties; he had incurred for it in its early history large pecuniary risks, and had periled his life in its service at a time when every emigrant ship was a hospital of infectious and fatal disease.

It was not doubted by your committee that to these gentlemen the Commissioners of Emigration would have confided the settlement of any question to which they were parties.

The claim of the Commissioners of Emigration is chiefly for the support of children alleged to be paupers, born at the Emigrants' Hospital on Ward's Island previous to 1860.

The number of children charged is 7,538, at $1 per week, for 106,504 weeks, amounting to $106,504. Any claim which the intelligent Commissioners of Emigration may think proper to present is entitled to respectful consideration, though it is difficult to understand how they arrived at the conclusion that the claim referred to is either equitable or legal.

The children for whose maintenance this bill is presented, it may be admitted, are entitled to all the privileges of the land of their birth. If paupers, they have a claim on the charity of the county, which this commission will not seek to evade; but the same law which provides for the maintenance of paupers, requires this board to be satisfied, by a careful scrutiny and abundant evidence, that the fact of pauperism is established, and that the parents and relatives are unable to support the child. It rests with the courts and this commission only, to determine who are paupers; and the wisdom of this provision of law is obvious, for if the Commissioners of Emigration may decide this question so may any other association of citizens.

If pauper children be born in the hospitals of Ward's Island, it is the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to notify this commission in each case as it may occur, setting forth the names of the parents and where they may be found. It will then be the duty of the proper officers of this commission to inquire into the circumstances of the parents, brothers and sisters, and if they, or either of them, are able, require them, at their own charge, to relieve and maintain such child; and if unable wholly to maintain the child, then to contribute towards its support such sum as a court, after investigation, may deem proper. This is the course of procedure provided by law, and any other would involve the county in endless expenditure.

The status of the parent determines that of the child. If the parent be a pauper, it must be admitted that the child is also, but it will hardly be held by the Commissioners of Emigration that the immigrants to this port are paupers. To guard against the evils of pauperism the Legislature has gone to the extreme limits of constitutional rights, and against its general policy. Instead of welcoming the immigrant as an accession of national wealth and national strength, he is met by the tax-gatherer, and forbidden to put his foot on our shores until he has paid tribute, or given a bond that he shall not become a burden on the State. The Legislature has failed in its purpose if it has failed to save the immigrant from the reproach of being a pauper.

Your committee see no other mode of settling the questions at issue between the two commissions than by remitting them to the courts, a tedious and expensive process, and one which your committee were earnestly desirous to avoid. It ought not to be that these bodies, created for beneficent and charitable purposes, should waste any portion of the means confided to them in expensive litigation, and the hope is indulged that the Commissioners of Emigration may yet deem it proper to adopt the proposal submitted to them.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TWO COMMISSIONS:

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: Below you have the memo. asked, and you will remember it is only brought down to 1859:

Number of children		7,538
Number of weeks		106,504
Number of births		5,150
Number of deaths		3,206
106,504 weeks, at $1	$106,504 00	
5,150 births, at $5	25,750 00	
3,206 deaths, grave and coffin, $0 75	2,404 50	
5,150 suits of clothing, $1 90	9,785 00—$144,443 50	

As this was presented merely as a guide for the purpose of a settlement, it is of little value.

Respectfully,
AND. CARRIGAN.
Gen. BOWEN.

Claim of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction against Commissioners of Emigration.

1854, March 1, to 1862, Dec. 31.		
For Lunatics	$51,610 17	
1855, Jan. 1, to 1859, Jan. 31.		
For Patients at Bellevue Hospital	1,008 86	
For agreement with Commissioners of Emigration 26th March, 1852, at $2 50 per week.		
1855, Jan. 1, to 1863, Dec. 31.		
For Vagrants at Workhouse	55,876 10	
1854, March 1, to 1864, Dec. 31.		
For Vagrants at Island Hospitals	32,179 51	
Reference to "an Act to amend an Act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the City of New-York, passed May 5, 1847." Passed April 13, 1855; at $2 50 per week. 1854, March 1, to Aug. 31.		
For Idiots at Randall's Island	78 85	
Payments made on this account by Commissioners of Emigration for several years		—$140,753 49

If the Emigrant Commission were destitute of means, or if there were any project promotive of the welfare of the emigrants to which those Commissioners deemed it necessary to devote their fund, this board would hesitate to press their claim for immediate payment; but the emigrant fund is ample to pay all its debts. Its system for the care and comfort of the emigrants has, under the wise administration of the Commissioners, been long since perfected, and there can now be no reason why the city should be compelled to support its own as well as the emigrant poor, except, perhaps, the instinctive reluctance of the Commissioners to part with the funds in their hands. It is respectfully suggested that the Legislature shall refer the claim of this board to a commission of one or more persons, whose award shall be conclusive.

The Legislature, at the session of 1864, directed the board to erect an Inebriate Asylum, and authorized the Supervisors of New-York to raise by tax the sum of $40,000 to commence the building. A site has been designated on Ward's Island, and a wharf adjacent to it is in course of construction. A large quantity of stone has been quarried for the foundation of the building, and the superstructure will be commenced early in the coming Spring. The further sum of $60,000 will be required for the year 1866.

A "Morgue," or receptacle for persons drowned or found dead in the streets, has long been required in the City of New-York. The Commissioners are indebted to John Bigelow, Esq., the United States Minister to France, for the plans of the Morgue at Paris, and the regulations by which it is governed. It is proposed to erect a small building on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital, on the East River, as a Morgue, with proper accommodations for the coroners, and to adopt substantially for its government the regulations of the Paris Morgue.

The experience of the past year has demonstrated the necessity of the daily visitation, by one or more of the Commissioners, to the Islands. This is now the rule of the board, and its salutary effects are observable throughout the institutions, in the greater economy, order, and better discipline that pervade them, and will be manifest to the public in the next annual report, by the exhibit of lessened expenses.

CITY PRISON.

The prisons in charge of the Commissioners in the city are

First District Prison, or Tombs.
Second District Prison, or Essex Market Prison.
Third District Prison, or Jefferson Market Prison.
Fourth District Prison, or 57th-st. Prison.

To the Tombs Prison are sent daily all prisoners from the other district prisons committed for trial by the criminal courts. The average number so committed and confined at the Tombs for the past year has been about 350, but the maximum has been 450, and this large number was maintained throughout the hot months of July, August, and September, when the courts were not in session. The capacity of the prison is inadequate for the confinement of so many persons.

There are in the male department of this prison—

First Tier	For male prisoners under sentence of death or State Prison	11 cells.
	For male prisoners under sentence of Penitentiary	2 cells.
	For male prisoners committed for intoxication and disorderly conduct	4 cells.
	For reception of prisoners	2 cell .
	For hospital purposes	6 cells.
Second Tier	For prisoners charged with felony	30 cells.
Third Tier	For prisoners charged with felony	30 cells.
	Total	85 cells.

The cells are sufficiently large for the confinement of two persons, though it would be conducive to the moral welfare of the prisoners and to the ends of justice if but one prisoner was placed in a cell; yet, under the pressure of the large number confined, it has been necessary to place four and five prisoners in each cell.

In the female department of the prison there are 22 cells, of which there are allowed for the confinement of felony cases 11 cells, and the average number confined in each cell has been three or four persons.

The remaining 11 cells are used for the confinement at night of females committed for intoxication and disorderly conduct. The average number thus confined has been seven or eight persons in each cell. During the day this class of prisoners is confined in the yard of the prison, or in a large room adjacent to it. The cells of the female prison are larger than those of the male department, and are capable of holding comfortably four persons each; but the evil of associating so many prisoners together cannot be over-estimated. In addition to the cells there are seven rooms for hospital purposes, which are fully occupied.

For the confinement of boys there are four rooms, capable of holding 30. The average number in confinement is about 20.

Male prisoners held for drunkenness are confined in a room fifty-six feet long by twenty wide and eighteen high. The average number occupying this room is fifty. These prisoners are held in confinement from one to three days, when they are either liberated or sent to the Workhouse by the magistrates. Within the past month the Commissioners have fitted up the basement story of the court-room, which is within the walls of the prison, for the confinement of prisoners, and provision has thus been made for thirty-two additional prisoners; but from the proximity of this portion of the prison to the streets, only those charged with disorderly conduct or drunkenness can be safely confined there.

The time has arrived when further provision must be made for the confinement of prisoners. Aside from the sanitary objections of confining so many persons in the small cells allotted to them, there are the more serious evils of constant intercourse between prisoners of various degrees of crime.

The Second, Third and Fourth District Prisons are for the temporary detention of persons arrested in the adjacent sections of the city. The Second and Fourth District Prisons are sufficiently large for the numbers there confined. The Third District Prison is crowded, and the Board has been compelled to hire an adjacent building, occupied by the late Fire Department as an engine-house. When this building shall have been made secure, it is believed there will be ample room for the prisoners there committed.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

This institution, holding 1,000 beds, is of inestimable benefit to the poor of New-York. Under the direct daily superintendence of the most distinguished surgeons and physicians of the city, supplied with every remedy for disease and every comfort, the poor and friendless have all the advantages in the treatment of disease that the most affluent can command. Whether tested by the number of patients, by the variety of the forms of disease, or the percentage of successful operations and cures, there is no institution in Europe or in this country that excels Bellevue Hospital in public usefulness. Nor do its benefits end here; as a school of instruction to the students of the several medical colleges, it is a great and permanent value, for here can be learned, under the tuition of the most skillful physicians and surgeons, the proper treatment of disease in all its forms, and the best modes of performing operations.

The number of patients treated during the year 1865 was		7,073
Of which died	658	
Discharged cured	5,801	
Remaining	614—7,073	

The late Board of Commissioners resolved to establish a medical department for the treatment of the out-door sick poor. The building designed in part for this purpose will be completed by the 1st of April, and provision will then be made for the treatment of cases of general medicine and general surgery, and in the specialties of diseases of the eye and ear, of the skin, of the nervous system, and diseases of the chest.

The lower portion is designed for the treatment of the out-door poor, and the upper portion of the building for lecture and dissection rooms for the use of the faculty of Bellevue College, to whom it is let for the sum of $3,000 per annum.

The argument with the late board, for the establishment of an Out-Door Poor Department was, that a large class of patients who sought admission to the hospital might be as advantageously treated as out-door patients, and the hospital thus be relieved from the burden of their maintenance, and that many suffering from maladies which did not incapacitate them from pursuing their usual vocations, but who are unable to pay for the services of skillful physicians, or for expensive medicines, would avail themselves of this mode of relief.

It was further believed that provision would be necessary for an increased number of patients, either by enlarging the hospitals, or by adopting the system of out-door relief. It was with the conviction that the latter course would be more economical that it was adopted, and it is understood the members of the late board were confirmed in their opinion by the success of the system in [illegible].

The board has to deplore the loss of a faithful and competent officer in the death of John E. White, late Warden of Bellevue Hospital. Eminently qualified for the office he held, he was conscientious and diligent in the discharge of its duties, and by his tender assiduity to the wants of the sick and the friendless, he won a reputation that will long be remembered in the annals of the hospital.

SMALL-POX AND FEVER HOSPITALS.

The number of patients treated in the Small-pox and Fever Hospitals has decreased since January, 1865.

The total number of small-pox patients for 1865 was		1,116
Died	149	
Discharged cured	[illegible]	
Remaining	28—1,116	
And in the Fever Hospital—		
Number treated		1,330
Died	157	
Cured	1,149	
Remaining	24—1,330	

ISLAND HOSPITAL.

This spacious edifice, situated on the southerly end of Blackwell's Island, holds 1,200 beds. It embraces all the improvements in heating and ventilation, and its general internal arrangements are unsurpassed by any hospital in the United States. During the past year, radical changes have been made in the organization of its employes. Previous to the 16th of May it was in charge of the Warden of the Penitentiary, and the nurses and orderlies were workhouse prisoners. The wards were filthy, and drunkenness and riot were of frequent occurrence. On the 16th of May, the board appointed a Resident Warden, returned to the workhouse the prisoners acting as orderlies and nurses, and appointed, at moderate wages, respectable and competent persons in their stead. An instant improvement was observable, the wards were cleaned, turbulence and drunkenness disappeared, economy and individual responsibility were introduced, and now the hospital will compare favorably with any other institution in the world in cleanliness, order, and the attention and devotion of its employes.

The number of patients for the year was		9,877
Died	744	
Cured	8,157	
Remaining	976—9,877	

A large proportion of the patients are syphilitic. During the year there have been treated for this disease, in its primary or secondary forms, 2,456 patients. With the increase of the population of the city, it is to be apprehended that the number of syphilitic patients will increase, and that it will be necessary either to assign this hospital, or to build one for their exclusive treatment.

PENITENTIARY.

The number of prisoners has increased since the termination of the war. The aggregate number confined in

1864 was	921
1865 was	1,670

It is believed that there will be a large increase this year. Notwithstanding the advance in the price of provisions and clothing, the Warden has been successful in reducing the expenses of his institution from the daily cost of 57 cents per prisoner in 1864, to 37 cents in 1865.

In August last, a large building on the Penitentiary grounds, used, in part, as a blacksmith-shop, and the remainder for washing and drying the clothes and bedding of the convicts, was destroyed by fire. The value of the building was estimated at $4,500, and its contents at $900. The fire was caused by the too close proximity of the boiler of a washing apparatus, which had been recently erected, to a wooden partition.

The system of prison discipline is defective. Instead of reforming persons convicted of crime, it is admitted that the present discipline, by its harsh and undiscriminatnig character, confirms the prisoner in his criminal pursuits, and that on his discharge from prison, he is prepared for the commission of graver crimes than when he entered it.

At several of the European prisons, there has been a radical change in the system of prison discipline, and the change seems to have been followed with the happiest results. A large proportion of the convicts, under the influence of the new system of discrimination, have, it is alleged, been entirely reformed, and have become orderly citizens.

The experiment of the new system has been too recent to warrant its general introduction into the prisons of the State, yet the evidences of improvement are sufficiently authentic to justify the trial to a limited extent.

ALMSHOUSES.

		Persons.
There were in the Almshouses, Jan. 1, 1865		1,497
Received during the year		3,590
Total		5,087
Discharged	2,682	
Died	823	
Remaining	1,582—5,087	

Among the more difficult problems of social science is the proper mode and measure of relief for the poor and friendless. The indiscriminate aid through public officers to all persons in want is sure to encourage idleness and beggary, while the total withdrawal of support would increase the mass of wretchedness and crime. There can be no doubt if the remedy were adequate, the poor would be more judiciously assisted by private charity than through the means of public relief. The examination into the circumstances of each individual case is more thorough; the opportunities for fraud are lessened; the measure of relief more readily and accurately ascertained; nor is the recipient degraded in his own esteem by receiving aid from private sources. The inmate of an almshouse loses all self-reliance, if not self-respect, when the doors close upon him. Hence it is believed by a majority of this board that private hospitals, asylums, retreats for the old and infirm, supported by voluntary private charity, should be encouraged, as being not only the most effective and economical modes of relief, but, above all, because they strengthen the bonds of sympathy between the rich and poor, between the donor and recipient.

But, unhappily, the charity of the rich is not commensurate with the wants of the poor, and the deficiency must be supplemented by contributions from the public funds. The regulations established by this board for admission into the almshouses and for out-door relief are as stringent as is compatible with the ends for which this commission was created; yet it is believed many obtain aid who have either means of their own, or who have relatives abundantly able to support them. The vigilance of the officers employed is constantly exercised to detect and punish these frauds.

WORKHOUSE.

There have been committed to the Workhouse during the past year 12,346 persons. As a reformatory for vagrants and drunkards, with the rigorous discipline of the Penitentiary, without its degrading associations, this institution, under the able administration of Mr. Fitch, the Warden, fulfils the purpose of the Legislature in its establishment.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The number of Lunatics treated at the Asylum during the year 1865 was		1,284
Discharged	421	
Died	127	
Remaining	736—1,284	

In the Autumn of 1864 typhus fever made its appearance at the Asylum, and caused the death of the chief physician, and many of the subordinate officers and patients. The presence of the disease, and the large mortality attending it, are attributed by the present Superintendent to the overcrowded condition of the wards at that time. During the continuance of the disease the board transferred to the Almshouse over 100 patients, where, until recently, they have remained. But the experience of the past year has demonstrated that lunatics, whether hopelessly incurable or entirely harmless, require the direct and constant supervision of physicians devoted to the treatment of mental disease.

The board has therefore erected two buildings contiguous to the Asylum for their reception, where they will be under the daily care of the Superintendent.

The main and auxiliary asylums, of which there are two, besides the buildings just referred to, are defective in their internal arrangements, and inadequate for the large and increasing number of patients. It is the intention of the board to erect, the coming Spring, two buildings similar to those recently completed, and to remedy the defects of the auxiliary asylums.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

There were at the Nurseries on Randall's Island, On 1st January, 1865		823
Admitted during 1865		1,544
Total		2,367
Discharged	1,463	
Eloped	8	
Died	113	
Remaining	783—2,367	
Of those discharged there were indentured	257	
Returned to relatives	1,206—1,463	

The public nurseries for the reception of vagrant and helpless children are objects of increasing interest and usefulness. They are the homes of abandoned children, or of children whose parents are unable to support them, or of widows living at service who can make little or no provision for their care, though, so far as their ability will permit, the parents or relatives are required to pay for their support. Aside from the dictates of humanity, requiring that provision should be made for abandoned and foundling children, the public interests are deeply involved, for it is ascertained that of the convicts of the State 62 per cent. were in childhood either orphans or half orphans. Under the supervision of the Warden, and of intelligent and kind matrons, the children are clothed and fed, and educated, and thus rescued from the contamination of evil associations in the streets of a great city. When they arrive at a proper age they are apprenticed to some industrial pursuit, and become useful citizens. It is difficult to over-estimate the positive good derived from these public nurseries. Every day affords evidence of their supreme importance as a refuge for children, without the moral restraints of parental care. Here, distributed according to their ages in small families, they are tenderly watched by the matrons, and are subject to all the kindly influences of well-regulated homes.

There are sixty idiot children on Randall's Island, and a separate building is assigned to them, but no attempts have hitherto been made to develop their latent reason. Application has been made to Dr. Wilbur, the Principal of the State Asylum for Idiots, for a competent teacher, and it is hoped that, by the employment of the same means the same gratifying results may be obtained as have distinguished Dr. Wilbur's efforts in behalf of this unfortunate class.

Many citizens, as well as the clergymen of the various denominations, have evinced their sympathy for the children by frequent visits to them, and by donations, among whom may be mentioned, for their deep and abiding interest, F. S. Winston, Esq., and daughter, Mrs. A. H. Gibbons and James McLean, Esq.

The report of Mr. George Kellock, the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, contains statements of the donations, in money and fuel, to that class of the poor to which partial relief is afforded, the number of children sent to the nurseries at Randall's Island and Almshouses, and the disposition made of those who have left these institutions, together with the number of interments in the City Cemetery. The duties of this office are the most important and arduous in the department. Fitted by long experience for his responsible trust, he discharges his duties with eminent ability, and whether judged by his fidelity, by his thorough and accurate acquaintance with the condition of the poor, by his kindness to applicants for relief, or his acuteness in detecting fraudulent applications, he is an invaluable public officer.

To Mr. Spelman, the purchasing clerk, is committed the trust of making all the purchases of the department, except those supplied by contract. Untrammeled by instructions, he is at liberty to purchase of whom he may deem proper, and the sound judgment he has evinced fully justifies the Commissioners in the large discretion awarded him.

The board take great pleasure in testifying to the fidelity, zeal and ability of the wardens and officers of the several institutions in charge of this department. During the past year their duties have been peculiarly trying, for many changes have been made in the order and modes of business. New checks on disbursements have been adopted, and a system of greater rigor generally introduced, which involved increased labor on the part of these gentlemen. They have conformed, with alacrity and cheerfulness, to the changes made, and have sustained and seconded the board in its efforts to lessen the expenses of the institutions, and promote the moral and physical welfare of the inmates.

The members of the Medical Board continue to render gratuitously their valuable services. Animated by the single desire to relieve human suffering, they are constant in their attendance at the hospitals, while their high personal and professional characters give ample assurance of the care bestowed on the patients, and of the skill with which they are treated.

To the Committee of Inspection, composed of members of that board, and of which Dr. Taylor is Chairman, the Commissioners are under special obligations for the promptness with which every question referred to them is examined, whether relating to the hospitals or the sanitary condition of the other institutions of the department.

The medical staff, resident at the several hospitals, are diligent in the performance of their duties, and by their zeal and devotion give promise of future and extended usefulness.

ISAAC BELL, President,
JAMES BOWEN,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

WILLSON, WATROUS & CO.
LUMBER
YARD AND OFFICE
1st AVE. COR. 29 ST.
OFFICE ALSO, 84 WALL STREET.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has lived [illegible] years in her last place; good references; no objections to go to the country; can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 127 West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse in a private family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; an infant baby preferred; best of city references can be given. Inquire at No. 457 4th-av., near the corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 329 4th-av., for a large number of recommended Protestant and other cooks; cooks, washers and ironers; nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, chambermaids, laundresses and houseworkers; young girls for the city or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-class baker and pastry maker; understands making butter if required; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at 11 James-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; or as regular chambermaid; wages $10. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in this city or Brooklyn; is a neat family seamstress and kind and attentive to children; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 125 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; the best of city reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING OR general housework, by a neat, industrious girl; is capable, economical and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and well recommended Protestant young woman, in city or country, as chambermaid and laundress, or as cook and laundress; is a good fluter. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; has lived two years in her last place; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PERSON, who understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist in housekeeping. Address R. W., Station D, Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL 15 years of age, as assistant housekeeper, or would make herself generally useful in some private family. Apply for two days at No. 81 3d-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress and chambermaid; the best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 84 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL, A situation in a plain family as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid, and will assist with the washing. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid; can do plain sewing; can give good city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 37 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW LADY in a family where she may act as housekeeper, where help is kept, and to do plain sewing. Address A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid, or the care of a growing child; the best of city references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and desserts; well recommended from last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 343 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse; is willing to take care of an infant; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and sewer in a private family by a young woman; her brother wants a situation as waiter man; both can be seen for the day at No. 326 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; would assist in washing if required. Call at No. 181 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands dressmaking thoroughly. Address M. Y., Station E., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl to cook; would assist with the washing; best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 West 42d-st., top floor.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A THOROUGH laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; reference given. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to assist in taking care of children and sew; has the best of reference. Call at 144 East 38th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—ALL WHO WANT competent help, male or female, for city or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A UNITED States non-commissioned officer; is 43 years of age, and well acquainted with the hat, cap and fur trade; any situation will be accepted where a fair remuneration is offered; unexceptional references; writes a good hand; suitable to an insurance or other office. Address S. E., Box No. 148 *Times* Office. N. B.—Could act as traveling agent in any business.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GARDENER A situation; has had many years experience; understands the management of glass forcing and propagating; and has had the management of a place largely in fruit; refers to his late employer in the city. Call at No. 106 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT book-keeper; for 29 years a hard worker; speaks English and French; has good city references, and will go anywhere; modest expectations. Address J. G., Station A, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TIME-KEEPER or collector, country preferred, or a situation on a railway, by an Englishman, just arrived in this country; security given. Address, for four days, H. D. W., second story, No. 684 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN LATELY ARRIVED, a situation in the country as butler; no objection to go abroad; has attended on an invalid gentleman. Address, for four days, G. D., No. 684 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, single; he thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city references. Address COACHMAN, No. 490 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, thoroughly acquainted with the care of horses, a situation; best of references. Address CLARK, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY EXCELLENT coachman. Inquire at Room No. 5, No. 240 Broadway.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A MAN FAMILIAR with the publishing business would like to make an arrangement giving him the management of the sale of a subscription work. Address V. Y., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WELL QUALIFIED TO edit a newspaper, would like such a position. His politics are Republican, but of the rational species. Address X. L. A., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SEWING-MACHINE AGENTS WANTED to sell the Improved Elliptic Sewing-machine; none but men of capital and business enterprise need apply, and to such liberal terms will be offered. Apply to A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL RUSS' PATENT SCISSORS SHARPENER—the most saleable thing in the market. Samples sent by mail for 60 cents. Address W. P. PECK, 18 Gold-st., New-York.

$1 TO $3 FOR EVERY HOUR'S SERVICE; pleasant and honorable business, no risk. Agents wanted in every State and county, ladies and gentlemen, everybody. Address MANSON LANG, N. Y.

FLAX PREPARING AND SPINNING.—Foreman wanted. Address FLAX MANUFACTURER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE FOR a growing child; Protestant preferred; must be a good sewer and used to children; city reference required. Call on MRS. BATES, No. 10 West 39th-st., from 10 A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS gardening and farming and the management of horses; the best of references indispensable; a married man without children preferred. Address M. A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON WELL POSTED IN mathematics, who can spend two hours for instruction each day for three weeks. Apply to or address WM. R. TAYLOR, No. 382 South-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN OR AMERICAN girls, one as cook and laundress, the other for housework. Apply at No. 149 West 26th-st., for two days, from 8 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A STATIONERY house; must be a good penman, correct at figures, and give good references. Address Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAM OR AMERICAN woman, to wash and cook for a small family; city references. Apply at No. 149 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; one capable of taking care of young children. Apply at No. 70 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS. APPLY THIS day at No. 383 West 34th-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small family. Apply at No. 88 James-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A BOY IN A JEWELER'S SHOP. T. M. WILLIS, No. 95 Fulton-st.

PERSONAL.

FREDERIC PASTOR, OF BERLIN, Prussia—A carpenter by trade, who left for America, and whose whereabouts at present are unknown, is herewith requested to appear at the Surrogate Court of that city, in order that he may take possession of the parts left to him by his deceased father, the rentier H. Pastor, Potsdammer-strasse No. 5, Berlin, Prussia.
THE HEIRS OF THE ESTATE OF H. PASTOR.

PRINCIPALS.—THE WAR—ANY PARTY having put in a substitute, army or navy, since Nov. 1, 1864, credited to New-York County, or since June 1, 1864, credited to Kings County, and not having received anything since, will find it to his advantage to address, immediately, JUSTICE, General Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

The country seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the city—an easy drive; dwelling commodious, and contains every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grapery and green houses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 65 acres. Possession at an early day. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 18 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMIUM COFFEE AND Spice Mills, Albany, New-York, belonging to the estate of the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased. Notice is hereby given that the subscribers offer for sale the entire Business, Routes and Good Will, Steam Engines, Roasting Machines, Fixtures, Horses, Harnesses and Pedler's Wagons, belonging to that extensive Coffee and Spice Manufactory located at the southeast corner of Exchange and Dean streets, in the City and County of Albany, State of New-York, recently carried on by the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased, and known as the "Premium Coffee and Spice Mills." The said horses, harnesses, wagons, engines, machines and fixtures are mostly of the best quality, the said route very extensive, and the said business now in very flourishing and prosperous condition. Any person desiring to purchase may, at any time before the fourteenth (14th) day of February next, make his offer in writing, stating the sum that he will give for such property, seal up such offer and address the same to our Attorney, EDWARD WADE, No. 49 State-st., Albany, New-York, who, on application by letter or otherwise, will furnish a more detailed statement of the property hereby offered for sale. On the envelope enclosing each offer must be endorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of the Premium Coffee and Spice Mills of the late John Thomas, Jr." All said offers will be opened, examined and considered on the said 14th day of February next, at 12 M. of that day, at the office of our said Attorney, by the subscribers, who reserve the right of rejecting any or all of said offers, if they deem it to the benefit and advantage of the estate so to do.

Dated ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1866.

SARAH A. THOMAS,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
Executrix and Executor, &c.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

The residence of the late William B. Crosby, comprising the entire block of ground bounded by Rutgers'-place, Clinton, Cherry and Jefferson streets, containing about 42 lots, with the large stone mansion-house thereon, is now offered for sale, by direction of the heirs. It will be sold in one parcel or in lots, to suit purchasers. This property is well adapted to either manufacturing or commercial purposes.

For maps and full particulars, as to price, terms, &c., apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

AN ELEGANT GOTHIC VILLA FOR SALE —On Richmond-terrace, New-Brighton, S. I., near ferry, furnished and complete in every respect; 70 feet front on river, with library, dining-room, parlor, boudoir, drawing-room, laundry, kitchen, nine chambers and all the modern improvements that any town house possesses; together with fine stable, (4 stalls,) cow and tool house; the grounds, a villa plot planned by Beauman as landscape gardener, are filled with choice flowering shrubs, climbing roses, woodbines, vases, statuary, &c., &c.; it was built by day's work, in best manner; its accessibility to the city, 30 minutes from Wall-st., renders it very desirable for a business man; it will be sold less than cost, the owner going abroad. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—THE subscriber offers for sale the well-known country seat (Silver Spring) adjoining Washington Irving's Sunny Side, consisting of thirty acres, with large river front; mansion house of stone; park-like grounds, with noble trees; farm house, greenhouse, barns, ice-house filled; never failing spring, supplying house, garden, fountains, &c.; land fertile. For terms apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.; THOMAS WARNER, on the place; or JOHN McVICKAR, No. 21 West 32d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, NEAR THE DEPOT, with a water front, one of the most pleasant and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York.

There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out and ornamented with all kinds of fruits, flowers, &c. House 45x43 feet, three-story brick modern house, with all the modern improvements: stable, carriage-house, &c., &c.

Fine views of the Hudson River. Location unsurpassed. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., ONE HOUR from Wall-st., a pleasantly located, well-built, country residence, on Newark-av.; fifteen rooms, marble mantels, gas-pipes, hot and cold water, water-closet, bath, furnace, convenient stable, wagon, wood and chicken houses; good garden, fruit and shade trees; in complete order. Price $22,500. Apply to E. A. SAXTON, on the premises, or No. 22 Exchange-place, N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE TO THOSE ABOUT PURCHASING COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.—For sale at Saugerties, on the Hudson, with easy access to New-York, a fine first-class modern built brick house, with three-fourths of an acre of ground, containing fruit, shrubbery, &c., and commanding a beautiful river and mountain view; terms easy. Apply to L. B. SEAMAN, No. 81 Worth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE, eligibly located on the east side of the Hudson, with 20 acres of ground, 2,600 fruit trees and two acres vineyard; house completely furnished and immediate possession if required. Also, horses, harness, wagons, sleigh and all agricultural implements. Apply to ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 77 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—HANDSOME HOUSE and grounds, two acres; fruit, shrubbery, fine stable, cow-house and hennery; 5 minutes' walk from depot, 50 minutes from New-York; possession 1st April; rent $2,000, or for sale for $20,000. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

FOR SALE—ON NINETY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs., two beautiful three-story brick houses, new, and with all the modern improvements; location on high ground, with an unobstructed view for miles; price $10,000 each. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.

Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE DESIRABLY located, first-class, new, three-story, with basement and under-cellar, brown-stone front dwelling-house, lot 25x100, No. 121 Schermerhorn-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts, within ten minutes' walk of either of the ferries; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM for sale, from 30 to 67¼ acres, two miles east of Peekskill. House containing 18 rooms and 12 pantries. Large carriage-house, stables and barn in good order; four orchards and five springs of water. Also, villa site, beautiful view of Hudson River. Address JAMES H. JACOBS, Peekskill Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—STAMFORD, CONN.—THE PROPERTY occupied by Rev. Walter Mitchell, convenient dwelling-house and stable, within five minutes' walk of the railroad station; lot 125 feet by 75 feet; price $7,000; possession given immediately. Till Feb. 7, inquire on the premises, or (and after) of G. & S. BROWN, 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BULKHEAD AND PIER FOR SALE, situated at Gouverneur-slip, East River, in the centre of business. There are about 370 feet of water front, adapted to the requirements of a line of ships or steamers. Possession 1st of May. Address by note, or personally from 1 to 3 P. M., E. BERGH, No. 88 Tenth-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE Park, a large brown-stone store and lot, with L on a side street; possession 1st May; a very desirable place for offices, insurance companies, or for banking purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MODERN COTTAGE with five acres, five miles out. Also a three-story brick store and dwelling on Flatbush-av., and four lots on Flatbush-av. near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to owner, B. D. ALLEN, No. 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Llewellyn Park at Orange, New-Jersey, only one hour from the city, consisting of house containing eleven rooms, and four acres of land. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, HOUSE and lot No. 40 South 5th-st.; house two and a half stories high, basement and sub-cellar; lot 25x110. Also house and two lots, No. 112 2d-st. Inquire of J. BOWDEN, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Jersey, near a depot; large double house, plenty of fruit; price $6,000. Apply at No. 76 Cortlandt-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERHOOK, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 284 EAST ELEVENTH-ST., 50 foot front and rear, 103 feet deep, with a two-story brick building covering the whole premises, well adapted for mechanical purposes.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMMERCY PARK, NORTH side, an extra wide and deep four-story brown-stone house and lot; $45,000 without, or $60,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING-house (double width) and lots No. 266 West 20th-st., opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR FIFTY-fourth-st., a lot 30x125, with a right of way over the corner lot. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, IN A CHOICE location and good neighborhood, a 2½-story house and two lots on a corner; price $3,500. Apply to BABB & INSLEY, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20.

FOUR COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR sale or to let. Apply to E. V. RANDOLPH, Boiling Spring, nine miles from New-York; Erie Railroad.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 387 Broome-st. Inquire on the premises, or of JAS. W. SELLECK, No. 182 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 42 Grove-st. High-stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 43 WEST Broadway; one of the most valuable for business purposes in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES ON 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate on Canal, Hudson, Greenwich, North Moore, Harrison, Desbrosses and Vestry sts., is offered for sale on reasonable terms by the CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH.

HARRISON-ST.—1 lot on the north side of Harrison-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., 24 feet front by 75 feet in depth.

GREENWICH-ST.—One lot on west side of Greenwich-st., between Franklin and North Moore sts., 25 feet front by 100 feet in depth.

GREENWICH AND NORTH MOORE STS.—4 lots on the southwest corner of Greenwich and North Moore sts., 100 feet on each street.

GREENWICH AND NORTH MOORE STS.—2 lots on the northwest corner of Greenwich and North Moore sts., 50 feet on Greenwich-st. by 100 on North Moore-st.

GREENWICH, VESTRY, HUDSON AND DESBROSSES STS.—24 lots on block bounded by Greenwich, Vestry, Hudson and Desbrosses sts., being (with the exception of 2 lots) the whole block.

GREENWICH AND DESBROSSES STS.—4 lots on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses sts., being 100 feet on each street.

GREENWICH-ST.—2 lots on the east side of Greenwich-st., between Desbrosses and Watts sts., adjoining the above, being 50 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 75 feet in depth.

CANAL, HUDSON AND VESTRY STS.—The whole of the large plot on Canal, Hudson and Vestry sts., (excepting 1 lot on Canal-st. and 3 lots on Hudson-st., sold,) having a frontage of [illegible] feet on Canal-st., 210 feet on Hudson-st., and 138 feet on Vestry-st.

HUDSON, LEROY AND CLARKSON STS.—Being 8 lots on the easterly side of Hudson-st., 2 lots on the northerly side of Clarkson-st., and 2 lots on the southerly side of Leroy-st.; [illegible] feet front on Hudson-st. by [illegible] feet on Clarkson-st., and 133 feet on Leroy-st.

Application may be made at the office, No. 187 Fulton-st., corner of Church-st., where maps may be obtained.

WILLIAM E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

FOR SALE.

A valuable lot on Howard-st., near Broadway.

ALSO,

First-class building lots in 55th and 56th sts., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALSO,

A valuable lot and building on Bleecker-st., near Green-st.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY.

Two splendid lots on 14th-st., near Union-square, for sale or to lease, suitable for dry goods.

Also, Broadway property for sale.

ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st., Offices Nos. 28 and 29.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A four-story brown stone house and lot, situate on 5th-av. near 32d-street, being one of the most complete houses in the city, and first-class in every respect. It was built by the late owner for his own occupancy, planned and superintended by one of the best architects in the city. The main house is seventy feet deep, with a two-story extension of thirty feet. The parlors, dining-room and library are beautifully frescoed, rosewood doors, &c. Library wainscoted in oak, with bookcases to match. Dining-room and halls to fourth story wainscoted in black walnut. Door-casings, window-sashes and hall above first floor in hardwood. The house is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences. The chandeliers, gas-fixtures throughout the house, and the mirrors in the parlors, dining-room, library and hall, and which vary in size from 56 by 96 to 68 by 144, will be sold with the house. The furniture, most of which is new and made to order by Roux and Bembe and Kemble, will, if desired, be also sold with the premises. For cards of admission and more full particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

SPLENDID FARM, READY STOCKED, FOR SALE.—300 acres, 100 in very old large hardwood timber, oak, sugar-maple and chestnut. The farm has three mowing meadows, two orchards of choicest grafted fruit in full bearing, perennial springs, with ground available for perfect trout ponds, a large and elegant dwelling, and ample barns and sheds. There are 300 fine wooled Vermont merino sheep on the place, 200 of them ewes in lamb, three horses, ten cows, swine, poultry, and complete stock of agricultural tools and implements. The house is fully furnished for immediate occupation, from beds, crockery and carpets up to pictures, piano and rosewood furniture. The place is five miles from Chatham Four Corners, on the Harlem Railroad, and two miles from East Chatham, on the Albany and Springfield Road. The wood alone, which is worth $3 50 a cord on the railroad, makes the place exceedingly desirable as a purchase. As a stocked farm it is one of the most valuable in New-York. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of the late E. Bomen Graves, situate at Morristown, N. J., about 1¼ miles from Morristown depot; the house is elegant and spacious, containing 12 bedrooms, drawing-room, dining-room and billiard-room, with every convenience and luxury for a large family; an unfailing supply of the finest water is carried, hot and cold, throughout the house; the grounds, graperies, greenhouse, farm-house and outhouses are in excellent order, and the whole place, containing about 75 acres, is under the highest state of cultivation, with every variety of the finest fruits; it is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars, apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late J. W. SCHMIDT, situated in the Sound, and known as Locust Island. The island is very accessible for business men to the city, both by railroad and steamboat; consists of about 27 acres, exclusive of small islands adjoining, and has large house with all modern conveniences, stone stable, farm house, hennery, greenhouses, &c., fruit and flower gardens, and is nearly surrounded with fine sea wall. Will be sold with the furniture, if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 8 Harrison-st., with carriage house and stable; on West Baltic-st., first-class three-story brick house, No. 30 West Baltic-st.; first-class three-story brick house, 25 feet front, No. 68 West Baltic-st.; also, No. 72 West Baltic-st.; first-class house, 25 feet, No. 122 President-st.; a first-class house, No. 315 Degraw-st., No. 4½ Butler-st., No. 300 Union-st., with the furniture. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st.

FOR SALE NEAR MADISON, N. J.—A large first-class house, with stables and outbuildings and 45 acres of land in fine order and beautifully situated; the house is partially furnished, and in every respect the place is desirable as a gentleman's country residence. If preferred 223 acres of land will be sold with the house.

Apply to
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Attorneys, &c., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ADELPHI-STREET, BROOKLYN, between Greene and Lafayette [illegible], a brown-stone front house with all the modern improvements, in perfect order; house 22x48; lot 100 feet. Also, first-class brick house, high-stoop, No. 239 Cumberland, near De Kalb-av. Inquire in the jewelery store, No. 244 Greenwich-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Nassau and Liberty sts., known as Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau and 58 Liberty sts., having a frontage of over 167 feet; principally northern light; a desirable location for moneyed and other corporations, bankers, &c. Apply on the premises, to JAS. S. POLHEMUS, Agent, HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW.

320 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT $15 per acre, in Dane County, Wisconsin, ten miles from Madison, the capital of the State; the State House within view; 100 acres of good wheat land, the balance is meadow and pasture; has water and timber; is well adapted for a stock farm. Inquire in the store, No. 263 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND, ELIGIBLY SITUATED at Hudson City, N. J., fronting on West-av., and lying between lands of Mr. Peter Henderson and Mr. Henry Duncan, containing 9 20-100 acres. For particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, with large water front, about 2½ miles from Astoria, L. I.; house of granite; 75 acres land, choice fruits, views magnificent; an elegant residence; rent $3,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—290 ACRES, IN HUNTINGTON Township, 35 miles from Brooklyn and 1½ miles from Long Island Railroad. Inquire of the subscribers, HAWLEY, SMITH & CARMAN, Nos. 15 and 16 Fulton Market Wharf New-York.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKLYN, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

VALUABLE FARM AT GOLDEN'S Bridge, for sale, adjoining the depot—Farm house and 60 acres, well watered and stocked with young fruit of all kinds; large barn; only 44 miles from the city. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, in President-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, with handsome gas-fixtures throughout; possession at once. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—A lot of ground and buildings suitable for the above business, for sale in Pennsylvania; three hours ride from city. Apply to WILLARD & MILLWARD, No. 284 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE IN THE Town of Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., containing nine acres of land, with two frame houses, barns, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DIRECTLY ON THE EAST RIVER, at Classon's Point, a large mansion and 70 acres of ground, handsomely laid out; house built of stone, very large; ground slopes to the water. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON 90TH-ST., SECOND and third doors east of Avenue A, two substantial well built two-story, basement and under-cellar brick houses; possession given immediately. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x55x100; fine order; for sale at a low price; immediate possession.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN DWELLINGS NO. 32 2d-st. and Nos. 33 and 39 West Washington-place, and No. 306 4th-st., on easy terms.
ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

A GENTEEL HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS FOR SALE—Located at Cliftwood, only one mile from Newport Landing, N. J. I will sell at a sacrifice. A rare chance. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

SIX ELIGIBLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 85th and 86th sts., near Madison-av., forming a plot 75 feet by 200 feet; they are well suited for a church or other large building. C. & G. WOODMAN, 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Queens County, situated at Jamaica; house large, with all modern improvements. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—A COTTAGE and stable, with six lots of ground; very cheap; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1275 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LOTS ON 114TH-st., near 3d-av., at $750 each; also, four lots on 3d-av., southwest corner of 109th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 40 acres, on Long Island, 2 miles east of Jamaica. For particulars inquire of JAMES B. BENSEL, No. 5 Tryon-row, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, south of Central Park, a four-story brown-stone house, 25x50x80, very cheap, terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIX YEARS' LEASE OF A STORE, situated in one of the best localities for business in New-York; also, if desired, 50,000 volumes of books. Inquire at No. 126 6th-av.

CHANCE FOR A HOME.—NEAT COTTAGE, six rooms, lot 35x75, near cars in Morrisania, only $1,600. Apply quickly to W. C. DESMAREW, Melrose Depot, one mile from Harlem.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 13 West 39th-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 838 Broadway, of GEO. W. FARNHAM.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT,
No. 4 PINE-ST.

Offer for sale a large number of desirable first-class dwelling-houses, in the best localities, and of medium priced houses in all parts of the city, and some in Brooklyn. They have, also, a number of very desirable furnished houses for rent, some with immediate possession. Property owners having houses, stores or lots to sell or rent are invited to register them on our books.

WANTED—For present orders, a large number of houses and stores for responsible tenants.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—On Carpenter-av., a splendid English gothic house, built of brick in the most substantial style, about 40 feet square, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater and ventilators throughout, together with five acres of ground, laid out with fruit, flowers, lawn, &c. Will be sold low, on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st. near Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A HOUSE AND LOT, AT Rockaway, L. I.; house two-story, attic and basement; framed building, pleasantly situated, fronting the water; any person desirous of purchasing at a bargain, may call at No. 6 Warren-street, New-York, where the owner, and map of the property, may be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. 1st and 2d days of February. C. V. COMBS.

FOR SALE—IN 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., with or without the handsome furniture, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22 by 40 feet; well arranged, and in perfect order throughout; lot 22x98.9. For cards of admission, &c., apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH THE expensive furniture, the superior four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 44 Park-av. The house is 24 by 63 feet, built and finished in a superior manner; lot 105 feet. Immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF BROADWAY property, near Broome, well improved with white marble store.

Also a five story and basement brick building on Broadway, near Howard-st., west side. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A GENTEEL three-story and basement frame house in Kent-av., near Myrtle-av., containing 16 rooms; lot 25 by 200 feet, well filled with fruit, &c. Apply to A. WILLETS, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, AS THE owner has left the city, a first-class house on Murray Hill, with new and choice furniture. Immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AVOID HIGH RENNT BY BUYING A small house, with all modern improvements, in a good neighborhood below 42d-st. Price $7,000. Possession Feb. 1. JOHN W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., A FAMILY hotel or boarding-house, having 25 rooms, situated on the main street running along the west bank of the Passaic River, and near the terminus of the Newark horse-railroad, communicating with New-York every hour. Apply to J. W. DOW, Belleville, or to T. B. CODDINGTON, No. 78 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—SITUATED in Westchester County, and six miles from Harlem River, and two miles from railroad depot; premises consist of house and outbuildings, and six acres of land well stocked with fruit; rent $700 per annum; possession April 1. Inquire of WARD & GOVE, No. 198 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 98 AND 100 NASSAU-st., between Fulton and Ann sts., either separately or together. Also, large lofts, 30x75, in No. 102 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st. Apply to
A. RAYMOND, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO DAIRYMEN.—A GOOD GRASS FARM OF 150 acres, with suitable buildings, 2½ miles from Norwalk depot, and about 40 miles from New-York, will be leased for a term of years. Also, 20 acres and dwelling adjoining above. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

BROAD-ST. PROPERTY TO LEASE—TO lease, the first-class double brick store, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st., just below Exchange-place, about 50x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 634 BROADWAY, EXTENDING to Crosby-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., to lease for a term of years, to be improved. For terms apply at No. 22 Pine-st., to ABNER L. ELY.

AT YONKERS.—TO RENT, A CONVENIENT cottage centrally located, nine rooms, fine view of the Hudson; possession next week. Address B. FOSTER, No. 73 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE BUILDING No. 331 Canal-st., corner of Greene-st., third floors, suitable for business. Apply in the store.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR gentlemen, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The premises No. 58 Warren-st. Apply to J. J. DORTIC, No. 102 Front-st.

TO LET—FOR A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business, two or three lofts, 28x35. Apply at No. 46 West 15th-st.

OFFICE TO LET—FIRST FLOOR; VERY desirable. Inquire at Room No. 5, No. 240 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in the neighborhood of Washington Heights or Carmanville; must have six bedrooms and servant's room; would be taken by the year. Apply by letter, stating rent, &c., H. M. N., Post-office, Box 3,482.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a country place with 10 to 30 acres, within 1½ hours of New-York by steamboat or rail. Address, with particulars, W. H. SMITH, Box No. 502 Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PURCHASE a hotel within 40 miles of New-York, with not less than 40 rooms, within one-half mile of depot or steamboat landing. Address, with particulars and price, H. B. KENT, No. 1:6 Bleecker-st., New-York.

HOUSES WANTED—BETWEEN TENTH AND 50th sts., both first-class and middling. Also, desirable suburban residences, of easy access to the city.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A FRUIT FARM OF 10 TO 20 ACRES, good soil and buildings, fairly stocked; within three miles of railroad and thirty of New-York. Address, stating terms and improvements, HOYT, Box No. 1,550 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BED-ROOMS adjoining, suitable for three persons; rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR TWO young men in a strictly private family, with pleasant rooms, at Harlem, convenient to cars and boat; terms moderate. Apply at Land Office, corner 130th-st. and 3d-av.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. Hotel—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, at No. 82 East 23d-st.; house and location first-class in every particular; reference required; 6 o'clock dinner.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with sleeping apartments, fire and gas in the evening. Apply at No. 67 Spring-st., first floor; reference required.

TO TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN and wife, a nicely furnished room, with board, at $20 per week, gas and fire included. No. 152 West 39th-st.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL—CENTRAL PARK—125 FEET east of 5th-av.—Opposite main entrance to the Grand Hotel, (which is to be the finest on this continent, to cover a whole square, and to be commenced immediately,) ten lots for sale cheap; or owner will retain one or two lots for his own residence, if sold to parties who will build immediately, as he cannot purchase as eligible property at the price he offers this. OWNER, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 36, from 11 to 1 o'clock daily.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants an active business man with the above sum in cash, to take the entire charge of a business in the city, with the best assurances of a fortune. Superintendence of manufacture and sale would be his business. Personal references required and exchanged. For explanation address Room No. 64 French's Hotel, stating where and when I shall call on you.

$50,000 —PERSONS COMBINING AMPLE capital with first-rate mechanical ability, are wanted to engage in a safe and profitable manufacturing enterprise yielding large profits. Address, with real name only, STEAM MACHINERY, Box No. 998 Post-office, New-York.

$10,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH the above amount in an established manufacturing and cash jobbing business, with but little expense or risk. Address JOBBER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

$5,000 TO $10,000 BY AN ACTIVE, competent person, will secure an interest in a pleasant, established and profitable busines, with parties of undoubted business character.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 50 Liberty-st.

I HAVE A FACTORY IN OPERATION, an office in Broadway, and every facility for doing a large business; must have funds to advertise for the Spring trade. Refer to some of the best houses in New-York. From $10,000 to $20,000 can be profitably invested. Any sane man with means will do well to notice this. Address, at once, N. E. S. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO UNDERSTANDS manufacturing woolen fabrics and has some ready means, in establishing a small woolen factory in St. Lawrence County, where everything is now in readiness except machinery. To a party who can furnish it and take charge of the same, liberal terms will be given. Address Post-office Box No. 438 Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MANHATTAN SHODDY MILL, two machines, shafting, pulleys, belts, &c. Purchasers can have steam power and start immediately; all in working order. Apply to SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

JARVIS' NOSE.—NITROUS OXIDE GAS MUST hereafter be inhaled only through Dr. O. A. Jarvis' Nose-piece. No breathing over; no holding of the lips or nose; no effort required; all easy and natural; no change in the complexion, and no rigidity of muscle; absolute unconsciousness and freedom from pain; and entirely safe and healthy. Surgeons and dentists furnished with the nose-piece on application; and the nose-piece can be seen in blowing operation at all times at No. 33 West 13th-st., New-York.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

105.—ALL PERSONS WISHING THE services of a humane, careful and skillful dentist should call on Dr. J. A. KELLEY, No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Dr. Kelley is particularly successful with very nervous persons, and also children.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A good practice in this city. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Romantic Scottish Drama of ELSHIE; OR, THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN. Giants, dwarfs, 100 000 curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian opera, CRISPINO E LA COMARE, (the Cobbler and the Fairy.) Director, Max Maretzek.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHELIEU. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. A. Donaldson, C. Kemble Mason, W. S. Andrews, W. F. Burroughs, J. Duell, H. Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT; OR, THE WOMAN AND THE ARTIST. Characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Kate Newton, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, J. Lewis, G. W. Garrison, &c.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MOSE, IN A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848; MODEL OF A WIFE.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 7 o'clock, RAOUL, THE KNIGHT; OR, THE MAGICIAN OF GRANADA, DICK TURPIN and THUMPING LEGACY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, and Ione Burke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN, MY MASTER'S RIVAL and JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER; ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Characters by Messrs. George Christy, Budworth, Donaldson, Abbot and Hodgkins.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb 2, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE MAGIC HORN; or, THE HARLEQUIN AND DAME KIDDLEWINKS; GISELLE; THE IRISH TIGER; THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR, and THE BALLOON WEDDING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—FREE EXHIBITION. AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

THE STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 15 Tenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.
THIS DAY, Feb. 2, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Fourth Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES, by celebrated artists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool Jan. 20, via Queenstown Jan. 21, reached Halifax yesterday. It is announced, on the authority of the Paris *Presse*, that Baron SALLARD left Paris on the 15th ult., to arrange with MAXIMILIAN for the speedy return of the French troops from Mexico. The revolt in Spain still drags its slow length along, but is thougdt to have about run its course. Madrid is tranquil, but rumors of risings in other parts of Spain were in circulation. The cattle disease was on the increase in England. Ten thousand are attacked every week. An active search was going on in Ireland for Head Centre STEPHENS. The Fenian trials in Dublin were in progress. The emigrants for Venetia look with a good deal of suspicion on the amnesty offered by Austria.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, offered, for the consideration of the Reconstruction Committee, an amendment to the constitution, intended to define and enforce certain guarantees contained in that instrument. Mr. NESMITH offered a resolution in favor of an appropriation for the improvement of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. Mr. POLAND offered a resolution of inquiry, which was adopted, proposing an extension of the jurisdiction of United States courts, so as to include all suits brought against parties for acts done under the military authority of the United States and of the so-called Confederate States. Mr. FESSENDEN gave notice of his intention to call up on Monday next the constitutional amendment passed by the House on Wednesday. Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment to the resolution previously presented by him, recommending the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS and CLEMENT C. CLAY, so as to include such others as acted in concert with them. Mr. HOWARD spoke at length, controverting the position of the Attorney-General that DAVIS must be tried in some one of the States where the treason was committed. The pending question being on the amendment to the bill for the protection of civil rights, declaring all persons in the United States, not subject to any foreign power, to be citizens of the United States without distinction of color, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, spoke in favor of the amendment. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, suggested the withdrawal of the clause which excepts Indians not taxed. Mr. HENDERSON moved that the words "Indians not taxed" be stricken out, and the words "Indians not subject to tribal authority," be inserted. The motion was lost. The amendment was finally adopted—yeas, 31; nays, 10.

In the House Mr. DARLING presented the resolutions of the New-York State Legislature relative to quarantine. Mr. CONKLING replied to the statements of an article in the Albany *Argus* reflecting on his course in voting for the constitutional amendment. He stated that if every colored citizen in the State were disfranchised, it would not affect the congressional representation. If an amendment basing representation on the number of voters had passed, the State would lose three Representatives. Mr. MORRILL, in reply to a question of Mr. STEVENS, said that the committee had not yet acted upon the report of the Treasury Commission, and therefore had not considered the proposition to reduce the tax on whisky to a dollar a gallon. A resolution was adopted directing an examination of the laws of New-Mexico relative to the relations of master and servant. The resolution inquiring into the expediency of graduating the fares and rates charged by railroad companies for the protection of agricultural interests from oppressive taxation was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House resumed consideration of the bill that no American vessels sailing under foreign protection during the rebellion shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of American vessels unless by act of Congress. After considerable debate of the bill, by Messrs. GARFIELD, SPALDING, BLAINE, BANKS, THAYER and WASHBURNE, it was passed, yeas 99, nays 52. Mr. RAYMOND, in the contested case of DODGE *vs.* BROOKS, from the Eighth Congressional District, expressed a wish to secure for the contestant an opportunity to be heard. Mr. ELIOT gave notice that he would to-day move the previous question on the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Mr. DONELLY moved an amendment giving power to open schools in every district and furnish education to all persons who may apply, and spoke at some length in support of the amendment. Mr. DONNELLY'S remarks on the present status of the States lately in rebellion were reviewed by Mr. GARFIELD at length.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported to extend the time for the collection of taxes; also to regulate the use of the slip at the foot of Broome-street so as to secure greater advantages to the market boats. A bill was introduced prohibiting the Common Council from leasing or otherwise disposing of any real estate, improved or unimproved, belonging to the city; also, to amend the charter of the Atlantic Savings Bank, by authorizing the trustees to reserve as a sinking fund fifteen per cent. of the gross deposits, to make good any reduction in the market price of any securities held by the bank; also, a bill authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay new tracks. Appropriate resolutions on the death of Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT, late President of Union College, were adopted. The bill requiring magistrates to file and exhibit affidavits taken by them on the issue of criminal warrants, was also ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly the bill to amend the Excise Law, also the bill defining the duties of Courts of Record in times of epidemic disease were ordered to a third reading. Resolutions on the death of Rev. Dr. NOTT were adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Atlantic*, news from Panama to the 23d ult. is received. Congress was to open at Bogota on the 1st inst. The government has issued a special order in interpretation of the treaty with the United States, guaranteeing the transit over the Isthmus not only to all citizens of the United States, but to all its troops and prisoners under its jurisdiction. In case of desertion of troops on the route, the authorities say that the officers have no right to send their forces out of the beaten track for their arrest, but must make requisition on the Panama government.

From Chili news to Jan. 2 is received. The report that Admiral PAREJA had committed suicide on the flagship is confirmed. It is said that he was specially chagrined by the capture of one of his vessels in the very midst of the squadron. He is succeeded by Capt. NUNEZ. The blockade is restricted to the ports of Valparaiso and Caldera. Commerce had greatly revived on account of the opening of the four ports. There was a great demand for the grains of the country from Australia and other places.

The last intelligence from the steamer *Miami*, destroyed on the Arkansas River, gives the number of lives lost as one hundred and fifty. Fifty bodies have been picked up and buried. Fifty of the wounded are in a hospital at Helena, most of whom are fatally injured.

News is received from the Liberal government of Mexico up to the 5th of January. The President and Cabinet were still at El Paso, and the French had made no further attempts to take the place. Gen. IGNACIA MEJIA had been appointed Secretary of War.

At a recent meeting of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, held in Boston, it was announced as the plan of the company to enter upon the immediate construction of seven hundred miles of the road, connecting the waters of Lake Superior with the navigable waters of the Columbia River, the work to be completed in three years.

The new United States Telegraph line west of Chicago, on the Pacific route, is in successful operation for a considerable distance. Offices are opened at Clinton, Cedar Rapids and Booneville, Iowa. The office at Omaha will be opened in a few days, when the intermediate stations, some ten or twelve in number, will be opened without delay.

The San Francisco papers bring the details of a defalcation in the United States Sub-Treasurer's Office in that city, supposed to have been committed by WILLIAM MACY, brother-in-law of the Sub-Treasurer, W. D. CHEESEMAN. The amount of the defalcation is about $30,000, $9,000 in currency and $20,000 in gold.

The United States steamer *Narcissus*, from Pensacola for New-York, was wrecked during a late storm at the entrance to Tampa Bay, Fla. All on board, about thirty persons, were lost.

The funeral services of Rev. Dr. S. W. S. DUTTON took place in New-Haven Jan. 31. President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, Prof. FISHER, Rev. Mr. EUSTIS and Dr. BACON took part in the exercises. The sermon was preached by Dr. BACON.

An extensive fire occurred at Franklin, Penn., yesterday morning, destroying twenty-four buildings in the centre of the town, and involving a loss of valuable property.

The works of the Charleston, S. C., Gas Company have been seized by the military authorities as "captured property."

Gen. SCOTT left Key West Jan. 18 for New-Orleans, in the United States steamer *Massachusetts*.

A letter from Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, dated Jan. 3, states that he is somewhat better.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Chamber of Commerce held their monthly meeting yesterday at 1 P. M. The report of Mr. RUGGLES, Chairman of the committee on matters in connection with representation at the Paris Exposition, was read and approved. The sum of $2,500 was voted to the widow of JNO. TEMPLAR SHUBRICK, as a testimonial of the appreciation of the chamber for the services rendered by the Shubrick family to the country during three generations. The President of the chamber indignantly repudiated the charge made some time since by the Albany *Argus*, that the Chamber of Commerce was lending its influence and name in aid of an aspirant to the Collectorship of this port. Gen. STRONG introduced Dr. D. G. MACGOWAN, who purposes returning to China to pursue his investigations there. The chamber appointed a committee to take the matter of Dr. MACGOWAN's mission into consideration.

HENRY DAVIS, alias "Peanuts," was discharged yesterday, by an order of the Supreme Court, from the Workhouse, to which place he was lately sentenced for 60 days by a Police Magistrate. DAVIS was one of the nine who were arrested on Jan. 13, by the Detective Police, on suspicion of being pickpockets on the different lines of cars in this city. No direct testimony that they were pickpockets could be brought against them, and they were sent up for 60 days each, as vagrants. They have all been discharged on the ground of irregularities in the commitments. DAVIS is the last of the nine.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Streets to inquire into the expediency of adopting a plan for renumbering the streets somewhat resembling that in use in Philadelphia. The annual report of the Trustees of the Cooper Union for 1865 was received, showing an excess of $1,259 82 expenditures over receipts. A resolution was adopted requesting our representatives at Albany to urge on the Legislature the necessity of altering our emigrant laws so as to compel owners of emigrant vessels to provide proper accommodations for sick passengers. The board adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A resolution directing that 3,000 copies of the corporation ordinances be printed, was referred. A petition from the Astoria Ferry Company, for permission to select another terminus for their ferry, was referred to the Committee on Ferries. The ordinance from the other board, regulating the granting of permits for stands, &c., on sidewalks, was laid over. The board adjourned to Monday next.

At a stated meeting of members of the American Institute, at Cooper Union, last evening, President WILLIAM HALL in the chair, and about fifty members present, the annual reports of the various committees were received and ordered on file. At an informal meeting of the members, a committee reported a list of officers for the ensuing year, with HORACE GREELEY at the head, as President, to be chosen at the annual meeting on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR, the Clerk of the General Term of the Supreme Court, died at his residence in East Forty-ninth-street, on Wednesday afternoon, after a severe illness. An informal meeting of his friends and associates was held yesterday afternoon, in the County Clerk's office, Mr. WM. C. CONNER, County Clerk, presiding. Several resolutions were passed expressive of their regret, and condoling with the family of the deceased. Mr. TAYLOR was in the 51st year of his age.

The Friends of Temperance met last evening in great force at Cooper Institute at the call of the National Temperance Association. Speeches were delivered by Rev. Drs. CUTLER, FOSS, COX and others, and a number of new members were enrolled.

An unknown man, yesterday afternoon, who was laboring under delirium tremens, jumped from the deck of one of the South Brooklyn ferry-boats, and was drowned. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY, but no trace could be gained of the name of deceased.

MARY SCHLETTS, residing at No. 102 East Houston-street, was severely burned, on Wednesday evening, by her clothes taking fire, in consequence of the explosion of a kerosene lamp. It is thought that she cannot survive.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County have indicted the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company for depositing in Communipaw Cove garbage and refuse matter, the odors from which are deleterious to the public health.

Several incendiary fires have lately occurred in Williamsburgh. Three took place during Wednesday night and Thursday morning.

The price of gold was a fraction below 140 yesterday, and the exchange on England much depressed. Money easy; government securities steady. The railways opened at Wednesday's advance, but late in the day were sold *short* at declining figures, on reports of the Funding Bill from Washington.

Produce and merchandise were in less demand, yesterday, at drooping prices. Freights dull.

The War for the Union and the War Against It.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS and his radical friends are not unlikely to overshoot their mark. Their fiery zeal will in due time defeat itself, and bring upon their own heads the punishment with which they threaten others. For all this agitation in Congress, this piling up of amendments to the constitution, this denunciation of every man who differs from them, this anxiety to disable and punish our fellow-citizens in the Southern States, is in strange forgetfulness of considerations which the statesman who would live must ever keep in view. It presupposes the continuance during peace of a public opinion which acquired force under the excitement and perils of war. It makes no allowance for the abatement of feelings which derived their strength from a conflict involving the life of the nation, and which are naturally modified, if not eradicated, now that danger has given place to triumph. And it ignores the fact that many of the measures urged by radicalism, and which the radical leaders would fain push to completion between the rising and the setting of the sun, cannot acquire any guarantee of permanence, and may be annulled without ceremony by another Congress. Even with regard to constitutional amendments, it takes for granted the concurrence of the requisite number of States, although the known weakness of the radical element in several of them renders such a result extremely improbable. There is folly, therefore, as well as mischief in some of the scenes now being enacted at Washington.

The idea of subjugating the Southern States and reducing them to the condition of conquered provinces, obtained no favor during the period most likely to foster it. True, the Wendell Phillipses on the platform enacted the same *rôle* of characters now played by the Stevenses of another place, but the great body of the people repudiated it unqualifiedly and always. The Copperheads, taking their cue from the Phillips school of radicals, opposed the war under the allegation that it was a war of conquest. But the people, from whom men and means to carry on the war were derived, never regarded it as other than a struggle to preserve the national integrity. All their plans, all their aims, were predicated upon the continued existence of the Union in its entirety, and consequently upon the continuance within the Union of the rebel States, throughout the whole term of the rebellion. The entire policy of the government, foreign and domestic, proceeded on this hypothesis. The proclamations of President LINCOLN, the correspondence of the State Department, the legislation of Congress, the efforts and aspirations of the Northern people—all were in harmony upon this point. It was this and this alone which justified the war. It was this and only this which sustained the North under reverse, animated it when things wore their gloomiest aspect, and gave unceasing vigor to the spirit which led to victory. The States were held to be States all the time. And the close of the war was held to imply the resumption of former relations as between the federal government and the several States which had been concerned in the rebellion.

This popular appreciation of the question is of more value, for most practical purposes, than the abstract arguments of publicists on either side. As the subtleties of the secession problem have been blown into nothingness from the cannon's mouth, so the theorizing of Messrs. STEVENS and SHELLABARGER is blotted out as of no account by the deliberate judgment of the people. We have the testimony of Gen. GRANT to the good faith with which the citizens of the South acquiesce in the verdict of the war, and resume their allegiance to the old flag. The terms dictated by Gen. GRANT, with the full knowledge of President LINCOLN, were calculated to bring about this happy condition of affairs. The great soldier who guided the struggle to its end dreamed not of arrogating to himself the functions of conqueror, or of imposing upon the South terms of vassalage. They who did the fighting felt always that they were fighting, not to extend a conqueror's flag over alien territory, not to add provinces to a republic and make its glorious symbol "a flaunting lie," but to put down rebels and restore the authority of the Union over all its component parts. The armies of the Union fought only for *that*. And when *that* was accomplished, soldiers and people alike felt that the work of the war was ended, and that nothing remained to keep Northern and Southern States apart. The Union was restored, and with the restored Union came back the equality of the States and the full title of each to the privileges conferred by the constitution.

The Northern people have gone yet further. From the moment when the rebellion was known to be suppressed, they have striven to heal the wounds occasioned by the war, and to reassure the South in every respect. They have established lines of steam communication almost without number. They have provided the means of reconstructing railroads. They have furnished capital to cultivate plantations and to promote industrial and commercial enterprises in every Southern State. They have settled liberally with Southern debtors, and have sent on credit goods to supply the Southern market. In this manner the question of the Union and the relations of Northern States to Southern States have been virtually and satisfactorily settled by the peoples of the two sections. Southern people come hither and find friends and fellow-citizens, instead of aliens and subjugators. Northern people go there and find, in the varied resources of States now freed from the curse of slavery, fresh gounds of confidence in the power and prosperity of the Union.

It remains for men like Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, to declare the work of the Grants and Shermans of the army unfinished, and to condemn the magnanimous spirit of the American people. To a man who had dared anything or done anything befitting a hero, we might be disposed to listen with respect. But that men who never shouldered a musket, nor exposed their precious persons to danger, should now scold and hector, and talk about terms which a conqueror may dictate, is simply intolerable. And when Mr. STEVENS, who during the war attempted nothing more formidable than the drafting of absurd gold bills, spits his venom upon the President, and impugns the sagacity and patriotism of ANDREW JOHNSON, the people will not be long in deciding to whom their confidence should be given. On one hand, they see the type of a class of whose radicalism years ago afforded Southern fire-eaters the means of fomenting sectional strife, and whose zeal to-day smacks more of Austrian absolutism than of rational republicanism. On the other hand, they have a Southern loyalist who risked life and everything in the cause of the Union, who did more than any other single man to organize loyal sentiment in the border States, and whose policy since his elevation to power has been marked by consummate skill and judgment, and by a disinterested devotion to the restoration of national peace and unity, which entitles him to the coöperation of the country. It is against this patriot, tried and true—against this statesman, endowed so eminently with qualities peculiarly suited to the crisis—that Mr. STEVENS presumptuously and insolently proposes to array the great Union party.

What good can possibly be effected by these repeated displays of the radical temper, and these renewed developments of the radical tactics? Is it imagined that by bullying and threatening, and insulting, Mr. STEVENS can drive President JOHNSON from his position? Is it supposed that a party may be everlastingly frightened by the crack of an overseer's whip, or perpetually misled by cries devoid of reason, and appeals which, though full of sound and fury, signify nothing? If these be the expectations, we tell those who cherish them that they are doomed to disappointment. ANDREW JOHNSON stood firm in the Senate with traitors around him; firm in Tennessee, when firmness for the Union exposed him to trouble and death, and we are confident that he will not shrink now, with the public opinion of the nation overwhelmingly in his favor.

As to the Union party, we are not less sure that its usefulness to the country, and the prolongation of its power as a party, depend upon the restraints which it shall impose upon the schemes of the radical section. Its worst enemies are of its own household. If these assaults upon the constitution and the Executive are to be continued, the Union will be in greater danger from the doings of professed friends than from the machinations of its most malignant enemies.

The time calls for forbearance, moderation, magnanimity. The country stands more in need of practical legislation than of "the previous question" and the prescriptions of legislative quacks. Shall it be said that the Union party is unequal to the exigencies of the situation?

The Health Bill.

The readers of the *Tribune*, accustomed as they are to its vagaries, must have been struck to find that journal advocating a PARTISAN Board of Health:

> "The Health Bill, as reported, is a scheme to increase the power and patronage of the little band of wireworkers in our city who are distinctively 'Conservative Republicans,' and which band, having already more offices than sincerely attached voters, is kept alive by the skillful, unscrupulous seizure and manipulation of official patronage. This clique has most of the Federal patronage in our city, and with this and the control of the police, it contrives to have its own way in committees and delegations, though it is but an inconsiderable fraction of the party on which it fattens and feeds."

"The Health Bill as reported" ignores party. We know nothing of its origin, but we do know that neither the Republican organization of the city, nor leading Republicans, had any connection, distant or remote, with the bill, until they saw it reported to the Senate. They now accept it, as it is accepted by other patriotic citizens, simply because it seems well calculated to conserve the health of the city. If any one interest, above all others, should be lifted above and kept from party, it is that which concerns health and life. And yet the bill which is designed to accomplish that object is assailed by the *Tribune*, a journal which, but a few weeks since, refused its support to a Republican candidate for Mayor upon the pretext that municipal elections should be non-partisan. Nor does it stop here. It stigmatizes the Republican Senators and the Republican party of the city as an "unscrupulous clique," a "little band of wire-workers," with more "officers" than "voters."

Let us inquire, for a moment, how much justice and truth there is in these coarse epithets. When Mr. BARNEY organized the Custom-house it was run more than a year for the benefit of "radicals." Of the three or four hundred appointments made, not more than twenty-five "conservative" Republicans found favor. Later, as vacancies occurred, our friends were slightly more fortunate. But when Mr. BARNEY's successor was appointed, the class whom the *Tribune* stigmatizes were thrust out. To-day, therefore, three-fourths if not four-fifths of the Custom-house employes were appointed to strengthen the "Radicals."

In the appointment of internal revenue officers for the city Mr. CHASE had the same object in view. With the aid of Mr. LINCOLN, however, we secured a sprinkling of that patronage.

Gov. FENTON has chosen—as was his privilege—to give his patronage that direction. The Paid Fire Department, unhappily for the city and its insurance offices, was organized by the appointment of a partisan Board of Commissioners, and is now running, lamely, as a political machine. The charge, therefore, that the regular Republican organization of the city has most of the "Federal patronage" is as unfounded as the grosser charge that any "clique" has "control of the police" is malicious and false.

Fortunately, the number of "voters" reflecting the views of the *Tribune* are defined and pronounced. That journal, in October, announced with its habitual insolence, that the Republican State Convention would accept Mr. ROBINSON as its nominee for Comptroller, and that he would be reëlected by 300,000 majority. The result and the lesson it teaches are of record. In November the *Tribune*, in view of an approaching Mayoralty election, endeavored to demoralize the Republican party. And when, in the discharge of its duties, that party nominated an eminently good citizen for Mayor, the *Tribune* persisted in its bolt, and carried off just votes enough to defeat our candidate. It is estimated that the *Tribune* prevailed upon some 1,500 shaky Republicans to vote, not only for a Democrat, but a secession Democrat, who defended slavery as a "divine institution," against a staunch "Henry Clay Whig," an earnest Republican, and an upright, public-spirited citizen. Nearly thirty-two thousand Republicans voted for Mr. ROBERTS. That number of "voters" want an efficient, non-partisan Health Law. Less than two thousand Republicans followed the *Tribune* in favor of a Pro-slavery Mayor. Of this "little band" the leaders are endeavoring to "manipulate" the Health Bill, as they did the Fire Bill, into a party machine.

Application of the Rawhide.

A prominent city journal, generally supposed to be an especial admirer and champion of the views of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, gives particular prominence, in its largest type, to the following paragraph. The manner and place in which it appears show that it was a labor of love on the part of the editor:

> FREDERICK DOUGLASS, making a speech the other evening in Brooklyn, was induced to consider Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and some of his recent utterances affecting the rights of negroes. "I do not find fault with Mr. BEECHER," said FRED, "though I do not always agree with him. I remember that, not many years ago, he declared that, if he could abolish slavery on the instant, or, by waiting twenty-five years, could have it so abolished that its overthrow would wholly redound to the glory of the Christian Church, he would prefer the latter. I presume he was entirely sincere in this preference; and yet if I were a Maryland slaveholder, and Mr. BEECHER were my slave, and I had a rawhide, I could take this opinion out of him in less than half an hour."

It would be a sight, indeed, to see Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS rawhiding HENRY WARD BEECHER until he renounced the glory of the Christian Church, and we really cannot believe that the brawny FREDERICK could do the job in less than thirty minutes. Mr. BEECHER is himself capable of immense physical endurance; and if that endurance were tested with reference to his noblest and holiest convictions, we are quite sure he would hold out beyond the time indicated.

But, seriously, is not this style of illustration a little severe? We need not contrast the whipper and the whippee; they are widely known—the one as a Christian gentleman and philanthropist of whom thousands of personal friends and the world at large wherever great intellects are honored, are justly proud. The other is a mulatto of considerable smartness, entitled to a certain degree of credit for escape from slavery and efforts for the amelioration of the condition of his race. To the enfranchisement of Mr. DOUGLASS and his kindred, HENRY WARD BEECHER has devoted the best part of a hard-working life; he has preached, lectured, paid, prayed and voted for them—has fed, protected, encouraged, advised and employed them—has done vastly more real work for them than any man living. These are his thanks; thirty minutes of lashing with a rawhide in the hand of a six-foot negro, so that the love of God's Church might be whipped out of him, or the dogma of immediate social revulsion whipped into him, is the courteous proposition of Mr. DOUGLASS. The picture is decidedly more impressive than pleasant, and recalls a word of advice in such cases, spoken by very high authority with Mr. BEECHER, however Mr. DOUGLASS may esteem it. It is: "Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they turn again and rend you."

A "Vigilance Committee" for New-York!

History, or tradition, informs us of a youthful genius who suggested to his father that, instead of asking the regular blessing at breakfast, time would be economized by blessing the pork in barrel. An Assembly genius, taking that idea, proposes, instead of legislating for this city in detail, to comprehend all its wants and woes in a single enactment.

This proposition emanates from "Mr. JENKINS," who evidently intends to achieve immortality impromptu. Fame, with others, is a plant of slow growth, requiring patient nurture. But our Mr. JENKINS, spurning tardy processes, seizes the "bubble reputation" on the first bound. He is a "prodigy" of some sort; but whether, like Richard the Third, he was born with teeth, or like "Master Crummels," designed by Providence for a "Phenomenon," remains to be seen. Among the "glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence, is a theory about self-government. It assumes that an intelligent community—and taking our churches and schools as the standpoint of observation, this city belongs to that category—is capable of managing its own affairs. But Assemblyman JENKINS ignores that fiction. He proposes, after the city has been at the trouble and expense of electing municipal officers, to place them under a "Vigilance Committee." This worked well in San Francisco before its masses were "licked into shape." Why not try in New-York.

Assemblyman JENKINS will not, we presume, pause here. This great civil "reform" involves the propriety of an amendment of the criminal code. Those municipal officers who are to be subjected to the control of inquisitions should be as summarily punished. This desirable object cannot be reached without borrowing another improvement in jurisprudence from the early California code, viz: "Lynch Law." For what is the use of a "Vigilance Committee" without its logical and practical advantages?

We refer to the *early* experience of California, when stringent measures were "necessities of war." That now great and prosperous State has outgrown those necessities. We, however, having lapsed into barbarism, find it necessary to resort to first principles.

This scheme, evincing as it does great justice and wisdom, and proving how admirably republican institutions and self-government have worked, is of course warmly commended in that model journal, the *Herald*.

PROTECTION FOR EMIGRANTS.—We notice that Mr. DARLING has introduced a bill to amend the emigrant act—a much-needed reform. Some of the provisions of Mr. DARLING's bill, especially those relating to overcrowding on board ship, are exceedingly stringent, and if we could only be sure that the measure—once become law—would be thoroughly enforced by efficient inspection, and active prosecution in cases of criminal neglect, we should have great faith in a thorough reform of the whole business. The cheating of the poorer class of emigrants in the mere matter of room, has been so outrageous in many cases of late, that no law can be too stringent, and scarcely any penalty too severe for the offenders. Mr. DARLING seeks to reach cases of overcrowding by a fine of fifty dollars for each passenger, leaving to the courts a discretionary power of imprisonment as an additional penalty. Another very important and desirable clause in the bill exacts that when any ship or vessel bringing passengers which have been taken on board at any foreign port or place shall arrive at any port within the jurisdiction of the United States, the passengers and their personal baggage shall be landed at such place within the port as may be directed by the Collector or other chief officer of the Customs of said port, provided that such direction shall not in anywise interfere with the provisions of the health laws of the State in which such port is situated. The bill further provides that if any such passengers are landed contrary to the said direction of the Collector or other chief officer of the Customs, the master and owners of the vessel shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars.

We do not know that the bill covers the whole ground of needed reformation; but it is a step in the right direction, and Mr. DARLING is entitled to such support for the amended measure as will insure its passage during the present session.

THE TWO VIRGINIAS.—If the people of Eastern Virginia are as anxious as their resolutions and actions would seem to show, to secure reunion with what was once the Western section of their State, we can tell them a better plan for paving the way to bring it about than by the appointment of Commissioners to the West Virginia Legislature. Let them exhibit a spirit somewhat less sectional and bitter, somewhat more loyal and manly, than that they are now displaying. West Virginia is truly, warmly, nobly loyal. This it was that mainly led her to sever connection with the treasonable section east of the mountains; this it was that decided her entire course throughout the war; the difference in this respect it is which still distinguishes the two sections. We notice that the leading papers of West Virginia express themselves most rigorously on this matter; and declare that if there were nothing else to divide them but this difference of sentiment, it would be impossible even to consider the question of reunion. It is an actual fact that a number of the rebel editors of Richmond are again writing in the same vein as during the war. Let all this be stopped, and let them transfuse a wiser sentiment among their people, if they would even talk of winning back West Virginia.

THE NEW ANNOUNCEMENT FROM FRANCE.—Statements come to us from France more positive and definite than ever that the Emperor is making preparations to withdraw his troops from Mexico. By the *Africa*, whose telegraphic news we give this morning, we have it stated on the authority of the Paris *Presse*, that Baron SALARD left Paris on the 15th ultimo to make the necessary arrangements for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French contingent as speedily as possible. The *Presse* is not an official organ, but is liberal in its sympathies; but nevertheless it is not infrequently used by the authorities to give utterance to the purposes of the government on certain matters. None of the statements of a kindred character that have been so often put forth in Paris within the last few months have been contradicted by the official mouthpiece; and this circumstance adds to their intrinsic likelihood. We can only renew the hope we have so often expressed before, that the announcement may prove true. We are especially anxious to avoid difficulties with France on the Mexican question; and yet they must come in time, as Mr. SEWARD has repeatedly told the French government, if the Emperor persist in the policy he initiated four years ago. The act of withdrawal would dispel the last cloud which now threatens our peaceful relations, and would at the same time strengthen the position of the French government at home.

SLAVERY IN CUBA AND BRAZIL.—If our emancipated negroes throughout the South prove by their conduct during the coming Summer that they can carry on the operations of industry faithfully and profitably as freemen, the fact will exercise an immense influence upon slavery in Cuba and Brazil. The barbaric institution has a very feeble hold of life in Cuba. In the mother country there is an agitation for its abolition, and many of the foremost men of the island, and not a few of its planters, are in favor of free labor. The pro-slavery leaders there, however, use the same arguments against emancipation formerly so powerful in this country—that the negroes would not work—that all labor would be disorganized—that the plantations would go to ruin, and that Cuba would descend from its position as a rich and productive island to that of a decayed and bankrupt country. The same arguments are used in Brazil; and indeed they have served their purpose in defence of slavery and serfdom throughout the different countries of the world for thousands of years. They continually need new and practical refutation; and this country, we trust, will furnish their latest refutation. We may be sure that slavery will not last in Cuba two years, nor in Brazil five, after our late Southern slaves shall have shown that negro industry is not incompatible with negro freedom.

A SIGN OF ACTIVITY AT THE SOUTH.—It is difficult to look over the advertising pages of the innumerable newspapers that have sprung up all over the South, and believe one-tenth of the stories of destitution and privation suffered there. The very fact that such towns as Richmond, Nashville, Savannah, New-Orleans, &c., can support *each* about as many daily journals as New-York, is one which it is difficult to reconcile with the reports of industrial stagnation. And when we look at the contents even of what might be called country journals, we find evidences of commercial enterprise and activity perfectly wonderful. Here we have the Montgomery *Daily Mail*, a large open sheet of thirty-two columns, of which twenty-four columns are devoted to advertisements of every conceivable commodity, from fancy goods to plantation wagons. The paper on which the Montgomery *Mail* is printed is much better than that ordinarily in use here, and the proprietors have no compunction in charging ten cents a copy for their daily issue. There may be a secret about newspaper manufacture at the South, of which we are entirely ignorant. But if a town of the size of Montgomery, in this State, supported *one* such journal as the *Mail*, it would be regarded as being in a very prosperous way.

INTIMIDATION.—Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH has found a prone imitator in the *Tribune*, which has adopted that gentleman's device of printing a *black list* of public men consigned to political death. The prototype in this ingenious business had more courage than his follower. But the latter has made as bold a beginning as might have been expected from such a quarter, and the gentlemen most immediately concerned will certainly prefer a continuance of the Branch method of open and instant damnation, to a recurrence of the cowardly practice of *insinuating* malicious reports against their political integrity. Meanwhile, Union members of Congress who dare to do right in the face of a howling multitude, unthinking and narrow-minded, will not be moved from their duty by black lists or black mail, or black arguments, in any form. BRANCH and his illustrious pupil may rest easy on that score.

MEXICO A PARADISE.—The country will doubtless be surprised at the announcement, but it is nevertheless our duty to state the fact, that MAURY, the great, the irrepressible MAURY, M. F.—in other words Deep-Sea-Current MAURY—has a brother. It is a satisfaction to know, however, that this brother, RICHARD L. MAURY, "Colonel, &c.," he calls himself, is in Mexico assisting MATHEW in the development of the resources of MAXIMILIAN and the Empire. Like the rat which cut off its tail as the fable narrates, since he is in Mexico he wants to get other Southerners to go there too, and as the best means of accomplishing this he is writting letters filled with glowing accounts of the country. Here is an extract from one which appears in the Richmond *Times*:

> "The country is far better settled than the United States. There are many robbers, it is true; but these always abound where the people make no resistance, but hand over quietly all they have without a word. It is a notorious fact that the robbers never attack where they have any idea of meeting resistance.
>
> There is no opposition whatever to the government. The Liberals are more dead than the Confeds, and the Empire is gaining strength, popularity and support every day."

In view of which fact we are tempted to exclaim how dead the Liberals must be, and what a paradise Mexico is for robbers.

HOTEL "DEAD-HEADS."—We heard, some time ago, that a number of the leading hotel-keepers had determined to expel all "dead-heads" from their respective houses—that they were to be refused lodgings, rooms or gratuities of any kind, and were to be thrown entirely upon their own resources. We are glad to hear it, though we confess we hardly understand who the parties are that are *dead-headed* at hotels, or what their claims can be for such a favor. It was stated that some of the hotels had quite a number of them, and that their riddance would be a great relief to the landlords.

We hope the hotel-keepers will make thorough work of this, while they are about it, and we hope they will make a permanent law prohibiting "dead-heads" forever in the future. The support of these individuals does not, of course, come from the landlords, but from the legitimate guests. It is the latter who are taxed to pay for those who do not pay for themselves. If the total abolition of the entire system be now effected, it will result in benefit to the guests, who will need to pay less, to the landlords, who will make more, and to the dead-heads, who will have such a dishonorable name and character no longer.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—A writer in the *Post* has discovered a wonderful reason for the warm reception given to Secretary SEWARD in Havana. It is "explained by the fact that these were demonstrations in favor of the kidnapping of Col. ARGUELLES. There can be no other explanation."

We do not see that this discovery can be considered quite exhaustive. Might not the demonstrations in honor of the eminent American statesman in Havana have some relation to the fame Mr. SEWARD has acquired throughout the world for his services in behalf of peace and amity, international and domestic, and for the diplomatic genius he has brought to bear upon the solution of intricate public questions affecting the foreign relations of our government? Might they not be at least in some measure because Mr. SEWARD is universally recognized as one of the most illustrious of the citizens of the American Republic? We venture to say that our honorable Secretary of State could not set his foot upon the soil of any country under Heaven, in which he would not be at once recognized, welcomed and applauded as warmly as he was in Havana.

OUR THREE-CENT BITS.—A correspondent asks—and we can simply echo the inquiry—what has become of the three-cent bits issued in such promising abundance from the Mint? One meets a stray piece occasionally. But, practically, the coin in question is not in circulation. What, then, *has* become of the three-cent bits?

Columbia College and Mining Engineers.

The condition of the country at present awakens a wide and searching interest in the future of our mineral lands. They are real wealth, but like any other land, only so when combined with intelligent labor. The labor they require, however, differs in quality from any other, and the responsibilities of the chiefs are in some respects singular. In most industries, the engineer is separated from the commercial administration of an enterprise. A railroad company require no information from their engineer as to the probable traffic on their line, they inform themselves of that, and only demand his constructive ability.

But the mining engineer alone can judge of the probable future of a mine, distribute the work to undertake, and determine the cost price of the product, which is the basis of all commercial administration. Nevertheless so imperfectly is the whole duty of the resident engineer fulfilled in this country, that in very few mines do the chiefs illustrate their daily work with maps and sections, although these are absolutely necessary in order to foresee the exactions of the future, provide for the replacing of exhausted fields by new, and prepare the development of the production in a wise measure.

To administer a mine is, in short, to appreciate its past, present, and future, and to economise everywhere, but it requires a considerable cause of special studies to do so intelligently.

To produce is not generally the most difficult problem, but rather to produce at a price which assures the progressive extension of the works, offers security for time to come, and makes the enterprise march in that normal and rational manner which inspires confidence.

Columbia College was the first of the learned institutions in this country, which, aroused by the peculiar importance of this subject, established a school for the instruction of the engineers we need. The school she opened in 1864 met with success. It has now nearly eighty young men studying this useful and attractive profession, hitherto taken out of their hands by foreigners. Whatever learning was once to be found only abroad, is now transplanted here, and will be vitalized by American culture. As the test of success is imitation, so the example of Columbia College was followed, and other schools similar to hers were promptly established in various parts of the United States. The demand for instruction tends to increase, and the school in New-York will probably graduate for some time fifty students per year. These engineers will have the advantage of a complete practical education, and an indorsement whose value any one can estimate by visiting the School of Mines, Columbia College.

It remains to be considered whether there is a demand for the graduates. There is doubtless room for them, but we have now moreover an institution by means of which their influence may be distributed from a centre, and their action guided by the real power that moves them—that is the capital of the country. Mr. John Pondir imagined and established a bureau of mines, which is in some sense a reservoir of accomplished and reliable engineers. These men will come into wider contact with capitalists and owners of mines, through the bureau, and so find their interest, while on the other hand the capitalists will find it their advantage to apply for mining talent or information to the bureau, as the fullest, most accredited and independent source.

A school of mines and a bureau of mines seem to be two ideas almost cognate and mutually involved, passing from education to application, in the only orderly way. The interest of mines is so great, that all foreign nations make its regimen a prominent object of the general government, and their schools and bureaus are subsidized by the public treasury. We do by individual enterprise what a government must do for a less energetic people; yet in our method of operating we cannot be wrong in adopting that organization which abroad has made mining engineering the most conscientious and perfect in the world.

The Proposed Amendments to the School Laws.

We published recently, entire, an authentic copy of the proposed amendment to the School law of this city. The features particularly worthy of note in the sections published are as follows:

1. The colored schools are, by the provisions of the proposed amendment, placed directly under the control of the Board of Education.

2. The board is authorized to provide normal school instruction for those pupils who are desirous of becoming teachers.

3. In certain cases the board may take charge of any school, and may manage the same, notwithstanding the authority now conferred upon the trustees of a ward, to manage the schools in their respective wards.

We are credibly informed that the considerations which have led to the proposed amendments are the following:

The colored schools are, by the present law, placed under the same authority as other schools, to wit, the trustees of any ward in which they are situated. The Board of Education has no control over them more than over private schools. The trustees of some of the wards have become indifferent to their prosperity, and in some instances this class of schools has been languishing for several years for want of proper attention. The Board of Education cannot establish a colored school in any ward, nor interfere with its management, under the existing law, without an application from the Board of Trustees of the ward in which such school is now or is to be located. The proposed amendment gives the Board of Education full power to manage this class of schools.

Under the present law, the Board of Education has no power to establish a normal school, except for persons who are actually employed as teachers in the schools under the control of the board. The proposed amendment gives the board the power to establish a normal school for the instruction of those "who propose to become teachers." The passage of this amendment will enable the board to educate a worthy class of persons as teachers with especial reference to their future employment, who are not now and never can become teachers as the school system is at present managed. The necessity for such an institution has long been felt by the board, whose attention has been called to the subject by the City Superintendent of Schools, in his annual reports, for several years past.

All of the contemplated amendments are eminently just and proper, and their enactment into the form of law, will add to the powers of the Board of Education, and enable it to make the school system of this city much more useful and effective than at present administered.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek's season opened last evening. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity. There was not a seat to be had, long before the performance commenced. People contented themselves with the back ranges, and listened to a performance which in every leading respect was admirable. Meyerbeer's opera (L'Africaine) has not been given better in New-York. We doubt if it has been rendered more excellently elsewhere. Mr. Maretzek's artists have the work easily in the range of their voices, and the orchestral parts, from the long practice, are rendered with a clearness which can only be attained by success and practice. The "African" is a success with the public, and with those critics who can recognize the fact that the best composer must sometimes travel over ground which he has visited before. To-night "Crispino è la Comare" will be given.

Winter Garden.—"Richelieu" was produced here last evening with a sumptuousness which has never before been seen on the American stage. The scenery and costumes were of the highest excellence, so good indeed that no precedent can be given of equal excellence. Of the performance we shall take another opportunity to speak. It was in every way admirable.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

Loss of a New-Orleans Steamer—The Captain and Pilot Drowned—The Louisiana Legislature—Appointment of Attorney-General of Texas—The Crops and Railroads.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The Senate bill ordering an election of parochial officers in all parishes on the second Monday in March, passed the House to-day.

The House Judiciary Committee have reported adversely to all bills and plans looking to a "stay law."

The Ouachita River commenced rising again on the 27th, but cotton was coming into Monroe from the back country.

The steamer *Col. Chandler*, Capt. Richard Wade, which left here for Galveston via the Atchafalaya River, met with a gale off Sabine Pass and broke in two. The Captain and Pilot Curtiss were lost. The crew were saved.

Gov. Hamilton has appointed Mr. Alexander Attorney-General of Texas.

Favorable accounts are received of the crops in Central Texas.

An agent of the Kansas and Arkansas Railroad is traversing Texas, stirring up the people about making a connection with that road so as to connect Galveston and St. Louis via Fort Gibson and Kansas City.

A national bank, with a capital of a million of dollars will shortly start here.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

A meeting of capitalists and merchants was held in this city, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, to consider the interests of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Speeches were made by Edward S. Toby, who presided; Ex-Gov. Smith, of Vermont, the new President of the company; Hon. John F. Driggs, M. C., of Michigan; Hon. E. D. Holbrook, M. C., of Idaho; Capt. Mullan, the celebrated explorer and engineer, and other gentlemen. The policy of the company was announced to be the immediate construction of about seven hundred miles of the road, to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, proceeding thence to the navigable waters of the Columbia, by which steam communication will be opened. It is proposed that this work shall be completed within three years.

Guerrillas in Alabama—Firing on Steamboats.

Cairo, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Late Mobile papers state that the Tombigbee River is infested with guerrillas, who fire into and plunder passing steamers. A force had been sent from Mobile to dispose of them.

Small-pox prevails at Mobile, and is on the increase at Montgomery. It is very fatal among the freedmen.

PLEA OF SEMMES THE PIRATE.

Full Copy of His Letter to the President—He Claims Parole Under Joe Johnston's Surrender—He Proceeds to Argue His Case, and Enlighten the President on Points of Military and Civil Law.

Our Washington dispatches, a few days since, mentioned the reception by President Johnson of a manifesto or protest against the imprisonment or trial of Raphael Semmes. The complete document is now before us, and we give it entire. It is in Semmes' own handwriting, and is got up with great care. Whatever its intrinsic value may be, it is worth putting on record, as a part of the history of the late rebellion.—Ed. Times.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir: Being satisfied that you are anxious to arrive at a correct decision in my case—one that shall accord, at the same time, with the honor and dignity of the United States, and with justice to myself—I venture to address you the following brief exposition of the law and the facts of the case.

On the 26th day of April, 1865, the following military convention was entered into at Greensboro' N. C., between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate States Army in North Carolina, and Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States Army in the same State, viz.:

1. All acts of war on the part of the troops under Gen. Johnston's command to cease from this date.
2. All arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro', and delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States Army.
3. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the commander of the troops, and the other to be given to an officer to be designated by Gen. Sherman. Each officer and man to give his individual obligation, in writing, not to take up arms against the government of the United States until properly released from this obligation.
4. The side-arms of officers, and their private horses and baggage to be retained by them.
5. This being done all the officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their obligation and the laws in force where they may reside.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.
Com'ing U. S. Forces in North Carolina.
(Signed) JOS. E. JOHNSTON, General.
Com'ing C. S. Forces in North Carolina.

Here, Mr. President, was a solemn military convention entered into by two Generals, who had opposing armies in the field, in which convention the one and the other General stipulated for certain terms; Gen. Johnston agreeing to lay down his arms and disband his forces, and Gen. Shernan agreeing *in consideration thereof,* that the forces thus disbanded shall proceed to their homes, and there remain undisturbed by the United States authorities. I beg you to observe the use of the word "undisturbed," one of the most comprehensive words in our language. I pray you also to remark the formalities with which this convention was drawn. We were treated as officers commanding armies, reprsenting of course, if not a *de jure*, at least a *de facto* government. Our proper military titles were acknowledged. I was myself styled and treated in the muster-rolls, and other papers drawn up by both parties, a Brigadier-General and a Rear Admiral. The honors of war usual upon surrenders upon terms, were accorded to us, in our being permitted to retain our side-arms, private horses and baggage. In short, the future historian, upon reading this convention, will be unable to distinguish it in any particular, from other similar papers agreed upon by armies of recognized governments. At the date of, and some weeks prior to the ratification of this convention, I commanded a brigade of artillery, forming a part of the army of Gen. Johnston. I was, of course, included in the terms of the convention. I complied with those terms, under orders received from Gen. Johnston, by turning over my arms to the proper officer, and disbanding my forces. The convention was approved by the government of the United States. Your Excellency may recollect, that the first convention entered into between Gen. Johnston and Gen. Sherman, which provided, among other things, for the return of the Southern States to their functions under the Constitution of the United States, was disapproved by the government, on the ground that Gen. Sherman, in undertaking to treat of political matters, had transcended his authority. The armistice which had been declared between the two armies was dissolved, and hostilities were renewed. A few days afterward, however, new negotiations were commenced, and the convention with which we have to do, was the second convention entered into by those Generals; and which was a substantial readoption of the military portion of the first convention. It was this latter convention which was formally approved, both by Gen. Grant, the Commander-in-Chief, under whose orders Gen. Sherman acted, and by the Executive at Washington.

Confiding in the good faith of the government, pledged in a solemn treaty as above stated, I returned to my home in Alabama, and remained there for the space of seven months, engaging in civil pursuits as a means of livelihood for my dependent family, and yielding a ready obedience to the laws. I had, in fact, become an officer of the law, having established myself as an attorney. It would have been easy for me, at any time within these seven months, to pass out of the country, if I had had any doubt about the binding obligation of the Greensboro' Convention, or of the good faith of the government. But I had no doubt on either point, nor have I any doubt yet, as I feel quite sure that when you shall have informed yourself of all the facts of the case, you will come to the conclusion that my arrest was entirely without warrant, and order my discharge. While thus remaining quietly at my home, in the belief that I was "not to be disturbed by the United States authorities," I was, on the 15th day of December, 1865, in the night time, arrested by a Lieutenant and two Sergeants of the Marine Corps, under an order signed by the Secretary of the Navy, and placed under guard; a file of soldiers in the meantime surrounding my house. I was informed by the officer making the arrest, that I was to proceed to Washington in his custody, there to answer to a charge, a copy of which he handed me. This charge, and the protest which I filed the next day with the Commanding-General of the Department of Alabama, against my arrest, your Excellency has already seen. The question for you then to decide, Mr. President, is the legality of this arrest. Can I, in violation of the terms of the military convention already referred to, and under which I laid down my arms, be held to answer for any act of war committed anterior to the date of that convention? I respectfully submit that I cannot be so held, either during the continuance of the war (and the political power has not yet proclaimed the war ended) or after the war shall have been brought to a close by proclamation, and the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus*, without a flagrant violation of faith on the part of the United States. If it be admitted that I might be tried for any act *dehors* the war, and having no connection with it, as for instance, for a forgery, it is yet quite clear that I cannot be arrested or arraigned for any act manifestly of war, and acknowledged as such, (as the act for instance for which I was arrested,) whether such act be in consonance with the laws of war or in violation thereof; and this for the simple reason that the military convention was a *condonation* and an *oblivion* of all precedent acts of war, of what nature soever those acts might be. I am "not to be disturbed," says the military convention. Disturbed for what? Why, manifestly, for any act of war theretofore committed against the United States. This is the only common sense view of the case; and if the convention did not mean this it could mean nothing; and I laid down my arms, not upon terms, as I had supposed, but without terms. If I was still at the mercy of the conqueror, and my arrest asserts as much, I was in the condition of one who had surrendered *unconditionally;* but it has been seen that I did not surrender unconditionally, but upon terms—terms engrafted upon a treaty ratified and approved by the conqueror's government. Nor is it consistent with good faith, to qualify or restrain those terms, so as to make them inapplicable to acts of war that may be claimed to have been in violation of the laws of war; for this would be to refine away all the protection which has been thrown around me by treaty, and put me in the power of the opposite contracting party, who might put his own construction upon the laws of war. This very attempt, Mr. President, has been made in the case before you. I claim to have escaped, after my ship had been sunk from under me in the engagement off Cherbourg, and I had been precipitated into the water, the enemy not having taken possession of me, according to the laws and usages of war, as your Excellency may read in almost every page of naval history, the Secretary of the Navy claiming the contrary. The true, and the only just and fair criterion is, was the act for which the arrest was made an act of war? If so, there is an end of the question, and I must be discharged, for, as before remarked, the convention, if it is anything, is an oblivion of all acts of war of whatever nature.

But it may be said that, although I cannot be tried by a military tribunal during the war, I may yet be tried by a civil tribunal after the war. Let us try this question also. I was, undoubtedly, amenable to the civil tribunals of the country, as well after as before the convention, for any offence of a purely civil nature, not founded upon an act of war—to instance, as before, the crime of forgery. If I had committed a forgery in North Carolina, I could not, upon arraignment, plead the military convention in bar of trial. Why not? Because that convention had reference only to acts of war. I was treated with, in my capacity of a soldier and a seaman. But, does it follow that I may be tried for treason? And if not, why not? The Attorney-General tells you that treason is a civil offence, and in his opinion triable exclusively by the civil courts, and he hopes you will give him plenty of occupation in trying "many whom the sword has spared." (See his letter to you of the 4th of January, 1866.) But does not that officer forget that treason is made up of acts of war; and is it not apparent that you cannot try me for acts of war? The Constitution of the United States, which the Attorney-General says he loves even better than blood, declares, in words, that treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort—all of which adherence, giving of aid and comfort, &c., are equally acts of war. There is no constructive treason in this country. Thus I can neither be tried by a military tribunal during the war, nor a civil tribunal after the war, for any act of war, or for treason which consists only of acts of war.

But it may further be said, that this convention, of which I am claiming the protection, is not a *continuing* convention, and will expire with the war, when, as Mr. Speed thinks, you may hand me over to the civil tribunals. Whence can such a conclusion be drawn? Not from the terms of the convention, for these contradict the conclusion; not by implication merely, but in *totitem verbis*. The terms are "not to be disturbed, *so long as they shall observe their obligation and the laws in force where they may reside.*" A misuse of terms, Mr. President, sometimes misleads very clever minds. And I presume it is by a misuse of terms that the Attorney-General has fallen into this error. (See his letter to your Excellency before referred to.) That officer, while he admits that parole protects the party paroled from trial during war, yet contends that it does not protect him from trial by a civil tribunal, for treason, after the war. As I have shown that treason can only consist of acts of war, and that the military convention is an oblivion of all acts of war, the Attorney-General, when he says that a paroled party may be tried for treason at the end of the war, (the parole being no longer a protection to him,) must mean that the parole will have died with the war. This is entirely true of a *mere parole*, for a parole is only a promise, on the part of a prisoner of war, that if released from imprisonment, he will not take up arms again unless he is exchanged. This parole is as frequently given by prisoners of war, who have surrendered unconditionally, as by those who have surrendered upon terms. There cannot be any parole, then, without a prisoner of war, and the status of prisoner of war ceasing, the parole ceases—for *cessemte ratione, cessas et ipsa lex*. Thus far the Attorney-General is quite logical, but by confounding in his mind the certificates given to the officers and men of Gen. Johnston's army, stating the terms of the Greensboro' Convention, and guaranteeing those officers and men against molestation, in accordance with those terms, with paroles, it is easy to see how the mistake I am exposing can have been made. But the convention made between Gen. Johnston and Gen. Sherman was not a mere releasing of prisoners on parole; nor, indeed, had it anything to do with prisoners, for none of the officers and men of Gen. Johnston's army *ever were prisoners*, as may be seen at a glance by an inspection of the terms of the convention. It was a treaty between commanding Generals in the field, in which the word parole is not once used, or could be used with propriety; a treaty in which mutual stipulations are made, one in consideration of another, and there is no limit as to time set to this treaty. On the contrary, it was expressly stated that the guarantees contained in it were to continue and be in force so long as the parties to whom the guarantees were given should perform their part of the treaty stipulations. It was made not in contemplation of a continuation of the war, but with a view to put an end to the war, and the guarantees were demanded by us as *peace guarantees*. It did, in effect, put an end to the war and pacify the whole country, Gen. Taylor in Alabama and Mississippi, and Gen. Buckner and others in Texas, following the lead of Gen. Johnston. Are we to be told now by an Attorney-General of the United States that the moment the object of the convention, to wit, the restoration of peace, was accomplished, the convention itself became a nullity, its terms powerless to protect us, and that Gen. Johnston's army surrendered, in fact, without any terms whatever? You cannot sustain such an opinion, Mr. President. It will shock the common sense and love of fair play of the American people. But to show still further that it was the intention of the parties that this should be a *continuing* convention, the words used were "not to be disturbed by the *United States authorities*," these words being coextensive with the whole power of the government. We were not only "not to be disturbed" by Gen. Sherman, or any other military commander or authority, but by *any authority whatever*, civil or military. Nor will it do to say that Gen. Sherman, being merely a military man, had no authority to speak for the civil branch of the government, for his action, as we have seen, was approved by the administration at Washington.

One more remark, Mr. President, and I will forbear to trespass further on your time and patience. The act of war for which I was arrested was well known to the department of the government making the arrest ten months before the convention was entered into at Greensboro'. It was also well known to the same department that about the middle of February, 1865, I was assigned to the command of the James River Squadron, near Richmond, with the rank of a Rear-Admiral; being thus promoted and employed by my government after the alleged illegal escape off Cherbourg. If the government then entertained the design, which it has since developed, of arresting and trying me for this alleged breach of the laws of war, was it not its duty, both to itself and to me, to have made me an exception to any military terms it might have been disposed to grant to our armies? I put it to you, Mr. President, as a man and a magistrate, to say, and I will rest my case on your answer, whether it was consistent with honor and fair dealing for this government first to entrap me by means of a military convention and then, having me in its power, to arrest me and declare that convention null and void, for the course recommended to you by Mr. Speed comes to this—nothing more, nothing less.

I have thus laid before you, tediously, I fear, and yet as concisely as was consistent with clearness, the grounds upon which I claim at your hands, who are the guardian of the honor of a great nation, my discharge from arrest and imprisonment. I have spoken freely and frankly, as it became an American citizen to speak to the Chief Magistrate of the American republic. We live in times of high party excitement, when men, unfortunately, are but too prone to take counsel of their passions; but passions die, and men die with them, and after death comes history. In the future, Mr. President, *when America shall have a history*, my record and that of the gallant Southern people will be engrafted upon and become a part of your history, the pages of which you are now acting; and the prayer of this petition is, that you will not permit the honor of the American name to be tarnished by a perfidy on those pages. In this paper I have stood strictly upon legal defences; but should those barriers be beaten down, conscious of the rectitude of my conduct throughout a chequered and eventful career, when the commerce of half a world was at my mercy, and when the passions of men North and South were tossed into a whirlwind by the current events of the most bloody and terrific war that the human race had ever seen, I shall hope to justify and defend myself against any and all charges affecting the honor and reputation of a man and a soldier. Whatever else may be said of me, I have, at least, brought no discredit upon the American name and character. I am, very respectfully, &c.,

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Washington City, Jan. 15, 1866.

The Richmond Legislature—Indorsement of the President's Policy.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, Feb. 1.

The Senate unanimously adopted a joint resolution to-day, declaring that the people of Virginia cordially approve of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and pledge coöperation in the wise and just action he has commenced. The second resolution denounces as criminal and cruel the efforts of those representing our views to be different from those we here assert.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Both Houses have unanimously agreed to go into joint meeting on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

Mr. Scovel's resolutions protesting against the withdrawal of Federal troops from States lately in rebellion, will be reported, by the Committee on Federal Relations, on Tuesday next.

The Georgia Senatorship—Mr. Johnson Accepts.

Milledgeville, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Herschel V. Johnson accepts the position of Senator.

The North Carolina Legislature.

Raleigh, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 1.

The House of Commons continued to-day the consideration of the bill relating to freedmen. Speeches were made for and against allowing them to testify. No vote was taken.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Trouble with the Coolies at Honolulu—Affairs in China and Japan.

San Francisco, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The crew of the clipper-ship *White Swallow*, just arrived from New-York, have been arrested for mutiny while off the coast of South America.

Advices from Honolulu to the 6th state that much trouble exists with the coolies, who are setting all rules and regulations at defiance.

The U. S. steamer *Lancaster* left Honolulu on the 6th for a cruise to Hilo.

A new eruption of the volcano of Maunaloa had occurred.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 1st ult. have been received. There were no new insurgent movements. It appears as if the Imperial government had extirpated rebellion from the land. The mandarins are endeavoring to conform to a more enlightened policy toward foreigners, being frightened by the appearance of the British Minister at Pekin.

From Japan we learn that an expedition of the ministers of Great Britain, France and the Netherlands has gone to negotiate relative to the opening of the port of Heago. Foreigners are better treated than ever before.

The Registry act passed the Senate (California) last evening.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The mining share market is decidedly stronger. Savage, $750; Ophir, $355; Imperial, $112; Chollar Potosi, $275; Yellow Jacket, $390; Carson Point, $835; Hall and Norcross, $710.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

A Lecture by Gen. Howard in Boston.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The lecture of Major-Gen. O. O. Howard in Music Hall this evening, delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was attended by a large and appreciative audience. Gov. Bullock presided, and introduced the General in his usual eloquent style.

Gen. Howard was received with prolonged enthusiasm and cheering. He said we had a difficult problem to solve. We had the examples of England and France before us. But our situation differed from theirs, inasmuch as we had given a new birth to freedom under the worst auspices. The South were conquered, but they let slavery go piece by piece, and as a general rule would not give it up until forced to it by liberty. The question in their minds was how to keep the negro down and prevent them from assuming their rights. The opinions of prejudiced minds were then reviewed. There was a thinking class in the South who believed that the freedmen should be educated, and another class of higher culture—not a large one, however—who had changed their views, and now advocated free labor. Time and patience were required to improve the negroes and correct false impressions. Slavery was nominally dead, and we should so regulate our public affairs that the inalienable rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" might be secured to all. The condition of the South at the time of the formation of the Freedmen's Bureau was then considered, the state of chaos into which the people and their affairs were thrown. If we could hold a steady hand and have the necessary help, there would be no more need of a government agency at the South in five years than there is now need of one in Ohio. The demand for capital and labor in the South was increasing, everything was springing into new life. The majority of the negroes were at work. One year would present a more favorable aspect, and five years would place us upon the road to material prosperity. It was disputed in many circles, but education was absolutely necessary to fit the negroes for their duties. The hostility to the teachers in the South would be but temporary. There were seventy thousand more colored children attending schools, besides many not reported. In addressing the colored people he had always commenced by telling them that they were free, and their joy was indescribable. In the United States he did not believe there was a plantation where a portion could not read, and the masses were eager for instruction. Our hope rested in a great degree upon the negroes. The Northern associations and the influx of Northern men in the South combined with the efforts of the freedmen, would assist greatly in adjusting the matter. Education needed the appropriation $3,000,000 recommended to Congress. If we could get that it would be a strong foothold. It would be indeed wonderful, if, under the existing circumstances, the cry of suffering from the South was not heard. We should exercise kindness, sympathy and liberality toward the Southern people, and be magnanimous toward the whole South without distinction of race or color.

He had not lost sight of our brave dead, the treatment of our prisoners and the death of Lincoln; but these had been caused by slavery. It was the purpose of our President, Congress and the Supreme Court to do right, and he recognized a Divine power in our past movements that was still guiding us.

He closed with a strong argument in favor of giving the negroes all the rights of freemen, and urged all to do their duty. He also made statements to show that he had not exaggerated the wants of the freedmen in his report to the government. His remarks were frequently and heartily applauded, and he received a unanimous vote of thanks.

The Steamer Kensington.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The steamer *Kensington*, from New-York, which came in disabled, sailed for New-York to-day.

The Late Dr. Mott.

An eulogium on the late Valentine Mott, M. D., L.L. D., was delivered last evening by Dr. Gunning S. Bedford, before the New-York County Medical Society, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and the speaker was attentively listened to by a large and appreciative audience, mainly composed of the medical profession of this city. The discourse was a graceful and scholarly effort, and was in every way worthy of the man whose memory it was intended to eulogise. In speaking of Dr. Mott's long and honorable career, Dr. Bedford spoke of him as the great surgeon, eminent citizen and exemplary Christian, whose life was one continued triumph in the cause of science. The speaker gave a succinct and very interesting account of the early struggles of Dr. Mott in search of medical knowledge, and of his unwearied endeavors to perfect himself in the great mysteries of the healing art. In speaking of Dr. Mott's first establishing himself in New-York as a physician, and his subsequent life, Dr. Bedford gave a very pleasing sketch of the associations and professional friendships formed by the deceased during his long and honored life, incidentally mentioning several cotemporaries of the eminent New-York surgeon. He also presented a rapid review of the many startling original and successful operations performed by Dr. Mott, and closed by saying that the learned deceased had "made many friends by cutting his acquaintances."

Fires.

IN THE BALANCE DRY DOCK.

At about 5:15 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Balance Dry Dock, at the foot of Rutgers-street, East River, which was promptly subdued by the efforts of the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Catawba*, Capt. Hill, which at the first alarm steamed over from the Navy-yard. The loss is estimated at $1,500, and covered by insurance.

IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the kerosene lamp and oil store of Geo. Ballad, No. 339 Seventh-avenue, which caused a damage to the stock and building of $600. Insured. The fire was the result of an explosion of a lamp.

Manufacture of Lager-beer—A Correction.

In Wednesday's Times it was inadvertently stated that Mr. Hammer, the inventor of the new process of brewing, had published a card showing that the beer manufactured by his process was pure and free from any deleterious qualities. The card was not published by Mr. Hammer, but by the Brewer's Association, through their President, Mr. A. Schalk, and their Secretary, Mr. A. Finck, in connection with the results of an analysis, made by Dr. Doremus and other eminent chemists, of the beer manufactured by the association by Hammer's process.

Temperance Revival—Large Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

At the Cooper Institute, last evening, there was an enthusiastic meeting of the friends of temperance, summoned there at the call of the National Temperance Society. This society, organized at Saratoga Springs last August, has made great strides in carrying out the object of the organization, which is to enlist among its ranks all who have been the victims of strong drink, directly or indirectly, or those who recognize the terrible evils inflicted on every class of society by the use of alcohol.

The President of the Society is William E. Dodge, Esq., and among its Vice-Presidents are the well-known names, Maj.-Gen. Howard, Gov. Buckingham, Chancellor Walworth, Henry Ward Beecher, President Smith of Dartmouth College, Bishop Janes and Rev. Dr. Dowling.

The pledge administered is total abstinence from making, selling or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The society proposes to publish not only the *National Temperance Advocate*, the first number of which was before the public last month, but various other publications to instruct the youth of both sexes, and cultivate the truths of temperance.

The chair last evening was occupied by Dr. Dowling, who made a few remarks explanatory of the objects of the meeting, and introduced Rev. Theodore Cuyler, of Brooklyn, who delivered an eloquent address on the blessings of a temperate life and the misfortunes, miseries and vices of the drunkard. The Chairman then announced the names of several large contributors to the society, and then proposed to receive the names of new members.

A glee club having sung in praise of "cold water," the Chairman introduced Rev. Cyrus Foss, who spoke impressively, giving some startling statistics going to show the fearful extent of the vice of drunkenness in New-York and the crying necessity for reform. He asked in the name of those who had no tongue to speak for themselves, the 60,000 children in this city, [illegible] man and women.

Rev. Dr. [illegible] speech, after which the glee club [illegible]. The benediction was then given by [illegible], and the meeting separated.

Missions at Home.

On Tuesday evening the New-York City Mission held their monthly meeting in the Brick Presbyterian Church, A. R. Wetmore, Esq., presiding. Rev. George J. Mingins, lately appointed Superintendent of Missions, referring to his early missionary work in Philadelphia and his more recent connection with the grand operations of the United States Christian Commission, said there is no greater field for philanthropic effort than that we find at our own doors. I have visited some of those humble mission stations, and have found them full, and have been deeply impressed with the evident sincerity and earnestness of the men and the women composing the congregation. But we want half a million of dollars yearly to carry forward this work of establishing mission-stations, and sustaining missionaries and providing in any adequate manner for the people thrown upon our hands. Rev. James O. Murray said that he rejoiced that this meeting had been appointed. He believed if the churches of New-York, would really engage in this work of evangelization, a great blessing would descend upon us. The work is imperative; we cannot safely neglect it; it may soon be beyond our reach. I am glad that the Brick Church is interested in the work. I would not stay in a church that was not looking beyond its own bounds and caring for the poor and needy. My heart has been stirred to its very depths as I have listened to these missionary brethren reciting their toils for the Master. And so far as success is concerned they have every reason for encouragement. Among the statistics we find the following figures: 8,330 missionary visits; 296 meetings; 934 persons to church and mission; 265 children to Sabbath-school; 142 Bibles and Testaments given; and 77,755 tracts distributed.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Cattle are in light supply. Beef offerings, $5 75 a head. The week opened with a strong market, owing to short supply, the severe weather keeping several lots back, including 200 head detained on the Ohio by ice. Sales at an advance of ¼c. The rates obtained do not show this improvement, the quality of the cattle not being equal to last week's receipts. Range of prices of very best, $6 25 @$9; first quality butchers' cattle, $7 50@$8; second quality, $6 25@$7; stock cattle, $5 25; average price of the offering, $7 25. Hog market very liberal and ruled heavy, the demand for packing being unimportant, and closed dull at $13@$14 50 nett for ordinary to prime live hogs. Sheep—Receipts continue large; total for the week, 6,000; only 3,000 disposed of, at 5c.@7c. gross, for common to very good, and at 7¾c. for very prime.

Chicago, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Flour declined 10c., closing active. Wheat dull and declined ¼c.@⅜c.; sales at $1 22¼@$1 22½ for No. 1, and 84c.@84½c. for No. 2. Corn dull and declined ½c.; sales at 42½c. for No. 1. Oats firm at 23¾c. for No. 1. Highwines quiet at $2 18. Mess Pork declined 25c.@50c.; sales at $26@$26 25; Cumberlands, 13½c.; Green Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard dull at 16½c. for steam rendered, and 17c. for kettle. Beef Hams, 35c.@36c. Dressed Hogs opened dull at 25c. lower, and closed firm at $10 75. Live Hogs, $9@$9 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 Hogs. Shipments—1,400 bbls. Flour, 1,800 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Flour and Wheat unchanged. Hogs $11 75, closing heavy. Recipts 1,200. Mess Pork nominally $28 50. Lard in fair demand. Whisky nominal. Gold 140.

The Improved Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine.—This sewing-machine is offered to the public as the most reliable instrument in the market, by Messrs. J. B. Gardner & Co., 199 6th-av. They are so remarkably simple in their construction that a child can operate them and understand their mechanism; are the strongest sewing-machine made—it is almost impossible to break or get them out of order; sure in their operations, finishing the work in a uniform and perfect manner; make a tight lock-stitch, alike on both sides of the work, which cannot be raveled; stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid and gather, without basting; sew equally well the lightest and the heaviest fabrics, and over the heaviest seams, without changing the tenson or breaking the finest thread; use any number of cotton, thread or silk, directly from the spool; run easily, and are almost noiseless; do not form ridges on the under side of the work, nor ravel out, nor are they wasteful of thread; are capable of doing a greater range of work, and in a more perfect manner than any other sewing-machine. The most liberal policy will be adopted to enable all to procure this instrument. The above are some of the recommendations which commend the Elliptic Sewing-machine to manufacturers and families. An operator in Messrs. C. D. Brownne & Co.'s shirt manufactory, No. 75 Barclay-street, earned $12 the first five days she worked on the machine. Messrs. Van Riper & Post, of 44th-street, extensive linen coat manufacturers, say that the Elliptic machine is giving complete satisfaction, being preferred by the operator to the machine before used, on account of lightness, cleanliness, noiselessness and general convenience. It promises soon to supersede all rival machines.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Soul of Flowers.—Poetry has given the title to the living breath of fragrant blossoms, and this floral soul—this quintessence of olfactory luxuries—exists in its full perfection in Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club rates.

A Reliable Remedy

For expelling worms so common with young children will be found in Brown's VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste; and no child will refuse to take them.

The combination of ingredients used in making the "*Comfits*" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Important Notice.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
New-York, Jan. 22, 1866.

A further extension of time for presenting applications for space at the above-named exhibition until the 1st of March next having been arranged, it is desirable, with a view to a well-selected representation of the mechanical inventions of the United States, that the number of applications should be as large as possible; and all engineers, miners, owners of mines, agricultural and mineral producers, inventors and agents, or assignees of inventors are, therefore, respectfully urged to forward to this agency their names and residences, and those of all other parties known to them to be interested in or having control of useful inventions, in order that forms of application may be sent to them.

All applications should be made upon the proper blank forms which are furnished gratuitously by the undersigned, and should be sent to this office before the 1st of March next; but parties whose applications shall be accepted will have until the 1st of December for the delivery of their articles at New-York.

Full printed information, circulars and documents will be furnished by the undersigned to all parties applying therefor, either personally or by letter.

J. C. DERBY,
United States Agent Paris Universal Exposition,
No. 5 Spruce-st. (*Tribune* Buildings) and No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Building,) New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend— For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which, without a question, is the best brick machine in America. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

The elegant collection of Oil PaintINGS now on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, will be sold at auction by MINER & SOMERVILLE this evening.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50c., Black or Brown; best, cheapest, reliable. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

Terwilliger's Improved Salamander SAFES.—Also, an assortment of Wilder's, for sale cheap at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.— White Satin Gaiters, Balmorals and Gaiters; ladies' patronize. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.
NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.
Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Elliptic Sewing-Machines,
(described in another column,) are now for sale or to let by
J. B. GARDNER & CO.,
No. 199 6th-av.

A Soldier who had Lost the Use of his limbs from rheumatism, has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATISM REMEDY. It is truly the Wonder of the Age.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

Elting—Overton.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Peter Stryker, Everett Elting and Miss Emma J. Overton, daughter of R. C. Overton, all of this city. No cards.

Gosling—La Grange.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, by his Honor Mayor Hoffman, J. Lafayette Gosling and Sophie S. La Grange, all of this city. No cards.

Keene—Halsey.—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, at Newark, N. J., in St. Barnabas Church, by Rev. J. J. Elmendorff, Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents of this city, Dr. Stephen S. Keene, of Providence, R. I., and Emily F., daughter of (late) Rev. Jno. T. Halsey, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Latson—de Tejada.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Right Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, Norman L. Latson, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and Catalina G. de Tejada, daughter of the late Rafael G. de Tejada, of Bogota, New-Granada.

Paskett—Hoggett.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Wm. J. Paskett, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D., and Jane A., daughter of Wm. Hoggett, Esq. No cards.

Peters—Booth.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., J. Hugh Peters and Mary A., daughter of Wm. A. Booth, Esq.

Voorhees—Stelle—Wilson—Stelle.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, at the Baptist Church, Rahway, N. J., by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Henry Voorhees, of New-Brunswick, and H. Annie, daughter of Jas. M. Stelle, of the former place. Also, at the same time and place, Robert Wilson, of Yorkville, Wis., and Helen M., daughter of Jas. M. Stelle, of Rahway. No cards.

DIED.

Burchard.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, Charles Burchard, in the 91st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Friday,) Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his late residence, Rockville Centre, L. I. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Babcock.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 28, John H. Babcock, aged 41 years and 6 months.

The friends of the deceased, members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M., and the Masonic fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Dr. Chapin's Church, on Broadway, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.

Blydenburgh.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, Richard Floyd Blydenburgh, son of the late Richard F. Blydenburgh, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother, Wm. J. Blydenburgh, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 87 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

Bird.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 30, Abby R., daughter of Samuel and Sarah Briant, and wife of Benj. P. Bird, in the 19th year of her age.

Gelston.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, Margaret L., daughter of the late Maltby Gelston.

Crain.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, of membranous croup, Sarah N. E., eldest daughter of Dunham Jones and Hannah Ann Crain, aged 3 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, in 48th-st., near 6th-av., on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Paul's. Carriages will be in waiting at the church.

Denham.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, William Denham, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 203 West 31st-st., at 1 P. M. on Saturday, Feb. 3, without further invitation.

Frost.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, Charles L. Frost, in his 37th year.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Morrison.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, at 6 o'clock P. M., Catharine Morrison, wife of Hiram Morrison, aged 48 years.

Funeral will take place at No. 152 Cumberland-st. this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

Miller.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 1, James F. Miller, Jr., aged 23 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Capt. James F. Miller, No. 196 Dean-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Metastasio.—In this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, Hugo Metastasio, a native of Florence, in his 36th year.

The remains will be taken to England.

Pratt.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 1, Lucy E., widow of Henry Z. Pratt, and daughter of the late Hon. T. K. Brace, of Hartford, Conn.

The remains will be removed to Hartford for interment.

Ryer.—At his residence in Boonton, Morris County, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, Jno. M. Ryer, in the 78th year of his age, formerly a citizen of New-York City.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

Ruton.—In Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 21, after a painful illness, William Ruton, in the 70th year of his age.

Taylor.—On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 31, after a severe illness, Daniel B. Taylor, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 93 East 49th-st., at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Wells.—At Glenn's Falls, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 27, Major Amos P. Wells, of 20th Regt. U. S. C. I., aged 31 years.

☞ Rhode Island and Chicago papers please copy.

☞ The members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-rooms, corner of 4th and Greene sts., on Saturday morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, John H. Babcock.

JOHN A. MAPES, M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
AT
WHOLESALE.
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK
NOW READY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

THE
NEW BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE
is (all agree)
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE, $25.

With a most complete new manufactory, we now guarantee to supply not the so-called "cheap," second-rate article, but a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE at a reasonable price, $25, which we warrant, and allow our purchasers to return if not found to be the CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE.

☞ Clergymen, postmasters or others sending us an order for three machines, we PRESENT with a MACHINE, FREE OF CHARGE, and allow a handsome percentage upon further orders. Address the BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE CO., 569 Broadway.

☞ Read what our highest authority says: "We have examined the new Bartlett sewing-machines. The mechanism is of the simplest kind, found to be durable and noiseless. THE STITCH IS FAR SUPERIOR TO THE CHEAP MACHINES."—*Scientific American.*

AN AMERICAN HOTEL IN HAVANA.
HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL, No. 136 Havana-st., between Teniente-rey and Riela sts., HAVANA, CUBA. Kept in American style. Clean, airy rooms. English, French and Spanish spoken.

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.—THE great headache remedy and cure for dyspepsia, constipation, acid stomach and indigestion. They remove a bad cold. A pill after eating relieves all distress. 25 cents a box.

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS—For hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, and all throat complaints. They clear and strengthen the voice, and are used by all ages. Sold by druggists, and J. SWORDS, Proprietor, No. 52 Dey-st, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, will close at this office, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR France and the Continent, via Brest and Havre, per steamer WASHINGTON, on FRIDAY, Feb. 2, will close at this office at 9 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On THURSDAY, Stations A and B, 8:30 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:15 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8 P. M.; Station G, 8 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from 12 to 3 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

HASTINGS WINE.—THIS, WHICH IS A PURE wine, made from the Isabella grape, is sold at $5 per gallon, or at $15 per case of one dozen bottles. Orders should be addressed to J. S. ROWLEY, Hastings-upon-Hudson, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MOZART.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
Have just published
THE LETTERS OF
WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART,
Translated, from the collection of Ludwig Nohl, by Lady Wallace. With a portrait and fac-simile. In two vols., 16mo. Price $3 50.

The letters cover the period from 1769 to the time of Mozart's death (1791). They are complete and unabridged.

"Who, that is at all familiar with the great musical composer, will not hail with delight these letters that reveal the disposition, tastes, habits, the very life of the celebrated man."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS,
BY MRS. GASKELL.
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
WIVES AND DAUGHTERS;
A NOVEL,
BY MRS. GASKELL,
Author of "Mary Barton," "Cranford," "Sylvia's Lovers," "Cousin Phillis," &c., &c.,
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
8vo. Cloth, $2; Paper, $1 50.

From the Cornhill Magazine for January, 1866.

It is clear in this novel of "Wives and Daughters," in the exquisite little story that preceded it, "Cousin Phillis," and in "Sylvia's Lovers," that Mrs. Gaskell had, within these five years, started upon a new career, with all the freshness of youth, and with a mind which seemed to have put off its day and to have been born again. While you read any one of the last three books we have named, you feel yourself caught out of an abominable, wicked world, crawling with selfishness and reeking with base passions, into one where there is much weakness, many mistakes, sufferings long and bitter, but where it is possible for people to live calm and wholesome lives; and, what is more, you feel that this is at least as real a world as the other. The kindly spirit which thinks no ill looks out of her pages irradiate; and while we read them we breathe the purer intelligence which prefers to deal with emotions and passions which have a living root in minds within the pale of salvation, and not with those which rot without it. This spirit is more especially declared in "Cousin Phillis" and "Wives and Daughters"—their author's latest works; they seem to show that for her the end of life was not descent among the clods of the valley, but ascent into the purer air of the Heaven-aspiring hills.

As works of art and observation, these later novels of Mrs. Gaskell are among the finest of our time.

London Saturday Review.

Mrs. Gaskell has achieved a success which will live long after her. Her descriptive handiwork would bear comparison with that of Tennyson.

Whatever Mrs. Gaskell wrote she felt and entered into most thoroughly. When she rose to her highest point, she showed not only a thorough mastery of her subject and her materials, but a judicial command over her feelings. By her death the world of letters has lost a thoroughly conscientious, industrious, pure-minded, imaginative and vigorous artist.

New-York Evening Post.

It is said that George Sand remarked to an English friend: "Mrs. Gaskell has done what neither I nor other female writers in France can accomplish—she has written novels which excite the deepest interest in men of the world, and which every girl will be the better for reading."

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE: With some Account of their Religious, Governmental, Educational, and Business Customs and Opinions. With special but not exclusive reference to Fuhchau. By Rev. Justus Doolittle, fourteen years Member of the American Board. With over 150 Illustrations. In two volumes, 12mo, cloth, beveled edges, $5.

GUY DEVERELL. A Novel. By J. Sheridan Le Fanu, author of "Uncle Silas." 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

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NOTES FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT: A Collection of Memorable Passages from the Discourses of HENRY WARD BEECHER. With a sketch of Mr. Beecher and the Lecture-Room. By Augusta Moore. A New Edition, revised and greatly enlarged. 12mo, cloth, beveled edges, $2 00.

PRISON LIFE IN THE SOUTH: at Richmond, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Goldsborough and Andersonville, during the Years 1864 and 1865. By A. O. Abbott, late Lieutenant First New-York Dragoons. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, beveled edges, $2 00.

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CARLYLE'S FREDERICK THE GREAT. History of Friedrich II., called Frederick the Great. By Thomas Carlyle, Author of a "History of the French Revolution," "Oliver Cromwell," &c. With Portraits and Maps. Complete in 6 Vols. 12mo, cloth, $2 00 per vol. (*The Sixth and concluding Vol. will be ready shortly.*)

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THE LOST BRIDE.
T. A. ARTHUR'S NEW BOOK.
Will be published TO-MORROW, (Saturday morning,) and be for sale by all booksellers and news agents everywhere. It is complete in a large octavo volume. Price 50 cents. Address all orders to the publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish this day:
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN,
DESIGNED TO REPRESENT
THE EXISTING STATE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCE,
AS APPLIED
TO THE FUNCTIONS OF THE HUMAN BODY.
By Austin Flint, Jr., M. D.,
Professor of Physiology and Microscopy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New-York, and in the Long Island College Hospital; Fellow of the New-York Academy of Medicine.
1 vol., 8vo, cloth. $4 50.

In this work it is the design of the author to present to the medical profession and public an extended and practical treatise on Human Physiology.

Avoiding purely historic considerations, and discussions of mere theoretical questions, the author intends to present what is actually known regarding the functions of the body; giving due credit to those who, by their experiments and observations, have contributed to bring the science to its present condition.

The work will comprehend only the Functions of the Human Body, and will embrace the Physiological Chemistry and Anatomy of the tissues and organs, only so far as necessary for the elucidation of these functions. It will be published in three or four volumes, 8vo, of about 500 pages each. The volumes, severally, will be devoted to natural subdivisions of the subject, so that each volume will form in itself a distinct treatise.

KIND IN NATURE;
OR,
THE ORIGIN OF LIFE, AND THE MODE OF DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMALS.
By Henry James Clark, A.B. B.S., Adjunct Professor of Zoology in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. With over 200 illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $4.

The work is divided into three parts. The first part is devoted to demonstrating that the phenomena of so-called spontaneous or equivocal generation, the seemingly serial development of animals—the one kind from the other, and their relations to secondary causes—or the physical forces so-called, so far from sustaining the arguments of the advocates of the materialistic development theory, are on the contrary the distinct manifestations of the plan and workings of an animate, intelligent, omnipotent Being, as eminently great in ordaining and sustaining the powers of life in the lowest, scarcely organized animalcule, as in elaborating the wondrously complicated organization of man and the highest brute creation. The second part sets forth the nature of the idea upon which the typical animal is based, and then shows how the five types of living creatures are related to the ideal animal unit. The third part finishes the volume by exhibiting the manner in which "the mode of development of animals corresponds with the type of the grand division to which each one severally belongs."

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

CHASTELARD;
A TRAGEDY.
By Algernon Charles Swinburne, author of "Atalanta in Calydon." 1 vol., 16mo. Price, $1 50.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The poem will live and be read with Schiller's 'Mary Queen of Scots,' and by blending this and that picture some truer view may be gained of the probable character of that extraordinary woman."—*N. H. Palladium.*

"A powerful drama, and, in the delineation of Mary Queen of Scots, gives probably the truest and closest representation of that evil woman which can be found in history or literature."—*Boston Transcript.*

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IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
WILL BE
READY THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.
CONTENTS:
I. ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS; Representing the principal railways of the country, their stations, distances and connections.
II. NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TIME-TABLES, Giving the time of the departure and arrival of every railway train throughout the United States and Canadas.
III. NEW TABLE OF RIVER AND LAKE DISTANCES; Giving the distance between the towns, villages and cities situated upon the principal rivers and lakes of the United States.
IV. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.
V. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.
VI. INDEX TO NEARLY 8,000 TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES situated on the railways.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
is for sale at all the principal book, news and periodical agencies, upon all the principal railways, and at all the principal ticket-offices and hotels throughout the United States and Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES. 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 28 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 100 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All bonds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.
County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.
City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.
All in the State of California.
Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS.
NATIONAL EXPRESS & TRANSPORTATION CO.
AMERICAN EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.
Stocks for sale, apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865	$6,933,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865	2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,952,471 53

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865	$6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period	$3,659,178 45
Returns of premiums and expenses	$992,341 44

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$4,828,585 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	2,330,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	221,260 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,283,801 96
Cash in bank, coin	80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency	310,551 78
Total amount of assets	$12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WM. E. DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRICE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB.
DANIEL S. MILLER.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller.
No. 1,624.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERLY located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Court of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont. D. D. WEAD, Receiver.
SHELDON, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY, OFFICE No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Carlisle's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 PINE-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

EXPRESS STOCK.—100 SHARES IN A GOOD paying company for sale. Apply to BOOKSTAVER & SLOSSON, No. 71 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.
HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS,
issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
A. A. LOW,
L. VON HOFFMAN,
JONATHAN THORNE,
JOEL WOLFE,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DAVID DOWS,
U. A. MURDOCK,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
HERMAN MARCUSE,
RICHARD LATHERS,
MARTIN BATES,
C. F. DAMBMANN,
NOAH L. WILSON.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT,
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK,
RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
and allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER.
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.
MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 6.)
PACIFIC MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 6.)
SUN MUTUAL, (interest payable Feb. 1.)
ORIENT MUTUAL, (interest payable March 1.)
For sale in sums to suit buyers by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
STATEMENT
OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 108 and 110 Broadway,
ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1865		$319,661 96
Premiums received in 1865, as follows:		
On Marine risks	$537,380 55	
On Fire risks	844,905 38	—$1,382,285 93
Total Premiums		$1,701,947 89
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	$1,398,532 24	
Less Return Premiums	103,186 18	
Net Earned Premiums		$1,295,346 06
Losses paid during the year.		
On Marine risks	$332,997 07	
On Fire risks	373,397 57	
Total losses	$706,394 64	
Reserved for losses unadjusted	157,995 99	
Expenses, Reinsurance, Commissions and Taxes, (less interest received)	275,340 53	—$1,139,731 16
Net Profit		$155,614 90
CAPITAL.		
The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is		$1,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1866		644,148 48
Total amount of Capital and Surplus		1,644,148 48
ASSETS. JAN. 1, 1866.		
Amount of cash on hand and in bank	$170,535 50	
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	73,420 57	
Amount of U. S. 6s of 1881	107,000 00	
Amount of U. S. 10-40 5 per cent. bonds	7,000 00	
Amount of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. bonds	13,000 00	
Amount of U. S. compound interest note	500 00	
Amount of U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes	648,760 00	
Amount of bank stocks and other miscellaneous securities	12,300 00	
Amount of loans on bonds and mortgages, being first lien of record, on unincumbered real estate	222,890 00	
Amount of loans on collateral, payable on demand	181,136 43	
Amount of other miscellaneous items	25,150 75	
Amount due for fire premiums on policies issued at office	32,550 90	
Amount due for marine premiums on policies issued at office	45,395 85	
Amount of bills receivable for premiums on marine risks	92,280 13	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	11,288 35	—$1,644,148 48

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday the 5th of March next; also a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Cash on demand; also a dividend of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the Company for the year 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 2d day of April next.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM,
EDWARD A. STANSBURY,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
HENRY PARISH,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
JOHN A. GRAHAM,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
WATSON E. CASE,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
J. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD,
GEO. W. HATCH.

OFFICERS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice-Prest.
H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

NEW YORK AND SANTA FE MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th of February, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN J. OSBORN, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

FINANCIAL.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.

Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.
D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C.
W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCK, CITY, COUNTY, STATE, NATIONAL and other BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.
REFERENCE.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

NOTICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the designated Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been instructed to discontinue, on and after the 1st of February next ensuing, receiving deposits for temporary loan at six per cent. interest.

They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money on and after that date, at five per cent. interest, payable on ten days' notice, after thirty days from date of deposit.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

LOST,
Feb. 1, a CHECK, drawn by Wm. Tucker for $2,028 31, dated Jan. 31, 1866, on the National Mechanics' Banking Association, and also $25 in National Bank bills.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check, as payment has been stopped. Any person finding said check and money will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with WM. TUCKER, No. 32 Macdougal-st., or JOHN VAN RIPER, No. 519 Greenwich-st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 9TH inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen directors of the bank for the ensuing year:
DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, JESSE HOYT,
WILLIAM A. THOMSON, JOHN M. DAVIES,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, EUGENE O'SULLIVAN,
JOHN J. VAN NOSTRAND, HERMANN STURSBERG,
EDWARD ELSWORTH, ORISON BLUNT,
HENRY COHN.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Samuel E. Sproulls, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN R. R. CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1866, FROM THE bonds of the "Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company" and the "Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company" will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the session thereof now being held at the City of Albany, for the passage of an act to incorporate the Astoria and Yorkville Horse Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $30,000, to be formed for the purpose of constructing, equipping and operating a horse railroad upon the 1st-av., Avenue A, 86th, 91st and 92d sts., in the City of New-York.
DATED Jan. 17, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE FIELDER PETROLEUM CO., No. 64 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company, for the election of nine trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM MAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK.—Stockholders who do not wish to avail themselves of the privilege to which they are entitled by resolution of the Directors, 22d inst., of subscribing for new stock, can obtain a premium for their rights upon application to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Railroad Stocks and Bonds not sold at the Stock Exchanges, and Telegraph and Express Stocks.

ROSS COUNTY, OHIO, 7 PER CENT. bonds; Van Wert County, Ohio, 7 per cent. bonds; Boyle County, Ky., 6 per cent. bonds; Fayette County, Ky., 6 per cent bonds; Indianapolis and Madison 1st mortgage bonds, wanted by WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building receiving-basins and culverts on and near the Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street.

For flagging sidewalks in Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter on streets intersecting Washington and West streets, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.

For building sewer in Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, and from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also, all the lots around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

Also, all the lots on both sides of the streets from Hammond to Hoboken streets, between West and Washington streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson, to one hundred feet east of Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, DANIEL D. CONOVER, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 1, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Jane-street, from Eighth to Greenwich-avenue.

2. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

3. For paving Twentieth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

4. For building a sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

5. For paving Fifty-fifth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

6. For paving Seventy-first-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Jane-street, from Greenwich-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twentieth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-first-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, DANIEL D. CONOVER, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 26, 1866.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

NASSAU WATER DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1866, for furnishing 2,500 tons of cast-iron water pipe, 48 inches diameter, and 35 tons of special castings.

Forms of proposals and specifications can be procured at the engineer's office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

The commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject all proposals, if necessary, to protect the interest of the city. GAMALIEL KING, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, BY A party leaving the country, a magnificent pair of Morgan horses, bred in Kentucky, kind, sound, and unsurpassed for style and beauty; a capout two and four seated phaeton, double harness, &c., &c. Address H. V. N., No. 33 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE COACH PRESENTED to President Johnson; the owner is going to Europe. Inquire at the Private Stable, 14 East 26th-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAM ENGINES, 11 FEET stroke; one cylinder, 75 inch, the other 70 inches dia. Two marine flue boilers, 11 feet diameter, 30 feet long. ERASTUS W. SMITH, No. 42 Dominick-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 102 Broadway.

Cash Capital, ...	$500,000 00
Surplus, ...	1,032,889 34
	$1,532,889 34

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

This Company has this day declared

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF
SEVEN PER CENT.

to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital, - - - - -	$200,000
Assets, - - - - - - - -	252,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on the first day of February, free of government tax.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JAN. 25, 1866.

A dividend of FIVE per cent., free of government tax, was THIS DAY declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND,
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

Cash capital	$1,000,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1866	1,429,497 12

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared this day, payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.

Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM No. 20, THIRD FLOOR,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

DIVIDENDS OF (4) FOUR PER CENT. on First Preferred, and (3½) three and one-half per cent. on Second Preferred Stocks of this company for the six months ending 22d January, 1866, will be paid 1st February next, to Stockholders of record 22d January.

N. B.—Mortgage Bonds can be converted into First Preferred Stock from 1st to 11th February inclusive.
G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE No. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to 12th inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. on the capital stock, (free of government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
By order. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 17, 1866.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVING BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT, free of tax.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—PAUL SPOFFORD and SUSAN, his wife, against MARY TILESTON and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order or judgment made in this action, bearing date the 8th day of November, in the year 1865, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, by A. J. Bleecker, Sons & Co., auctioneers, on the 21st day of February, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, the property described as follows: All those six certain lots of land, situate, lying and being in the said City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map entitled "Map of 104 Lots of Land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York," belonging to "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," made by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, October, 1848, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by lots numbers (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, (9) nine, (10) ten, and (11) eleven, and being taken together are bounded as follows, to wit.: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-sixth-street, distant southeasterly five hundred and seventy-five feet from the southeasterly line of the Sixth-avenue; running thence southwesterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equidistant between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street fifty feet; thence northeasterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ten feet three and two-thirds inches to the northwesterly corner of lot number five; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street ninety-two feet eleven and one-quarter inches to the westerly line of Broadway; thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway ninety-four feet eight and one-half inches, or thereabouts, to its intersection with the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street one hundred and nine feet one inch to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said premises being above described being known as the St. James Hotel, covering the whole of the premises above described, being about six city lots, situate at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1865.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, No. 39 Wall-st.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
d29-law6wF*

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS—FURNITURE, CARpets, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Housekeepers will be supplied with these goods, and can pay by installments, if preferred.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 28th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
26,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
308 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
420 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
774 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,000 cavalry bridles, worn.
388 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
300 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,333 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE, Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,
200 General Operating Cases.
25 Minor Operating Cases.
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases.
55 Post Mortem Cases, large.
100 Dissecting Cases.
200 Pocket Cases, two-folds.
250 Pocket Cases, three-folds.
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve.
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments.
500 Davidson's Self-injecting Syringes.
1,000 Scarificators.
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins.
1,500 Trusses, single and double.
1,400 Scissors.
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns.
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes.
800 Sets Splints, all sizes.
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14,
Will be sold, a stock of
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3,000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 Copies Gray's Anatomy.
50 Copies Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.
250 Copies Practice Medicine, Wood's, Bennet's, Watson's, &c.
50 Copies Dalton's Physiology.
80 Copies Virchow's Pathology.
130 Copies Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson, &c.
400 Copies United States Dispensatory.
60 Copies Beck's Jurisprudence.
50 Copies Parrish's Pharmacy.
40 Copies Therapeutics, Wood and Stille.
300 Copies Minor's Surgery.
575 Copies Surgical Anatomy.
70 Copies Chemistry, Fownes.
20 Copies Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.
650 Blank Books, 4 quires, Cap, ¾ bound.
1,000 Blank Books, small, quarto.
325 Blank Books, fine, whole bound.
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note.
70 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted.
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns.
200,000 Envelopes, assorted.
3,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous.
300 Portfolios.
Pencils, pens, ink, &c., &c.

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.

The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.

Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols., Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz.:

(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three old and dismantled, one repairable.)

(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 12 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:

(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.

(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.

(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.

(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.

(1) One locomotive tender.

(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of round-house.

Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactory to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.

BEDDING.
2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,900 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.

CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
26,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.

SUNDRIES.
34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 Indian rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.

☞ A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols., Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

403 field, siege and sea coast cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 cast iron guns unfinished.

36 mortars, cast iron, 12-pounders, 24-pounders, 8 inch and 10 inch.

28,326 shot, shell, spherical case, grape and canister for smooth bore and rifle guns of calibres ranging from 10 pounders to 10 inch.

432 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's," new and repaired.

340 muskets and rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.

604 foreign rifles, Austrian, calibre 54, new and repaired.

17 smooth bore pistols, calibre 54, new.

192 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."

27 rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."

1,582 muskets and rifles, United States and foreign manufacture of various calibres.

525 revolvers, "Colt's," "Remington's," and "Lefaucheux, calibres 44 and 36.

1,072 sabres and swords.

6,444,000 rounds of ball cartridges for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.

A large lot of artillery implements and equipments.

A large lot of infantry and cavalry accoutrements and horse equipments.

A lot of rope, paulins, buckles, rings, &c., together with a large quantity of smiths and carpenters tools.

Samples of small arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms of sale, cash.
F. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 8 South Gay-street, BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 31, 1866.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed rejected which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 30, 1866.

AUCTION SALE.—By order of the Chief Quartermaster, I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on SATURDAY, the 3d proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of condemned stoves ranges, &c., (large quantity of various kinds) stove-pipe, iron bedsteads, grain-bags, carpenter's tools, &c., &c., clothing, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, blankets, tents, bugles, &c., &c. The above offers a variety of articles exclusive of those mentioned, to all of which the attention of dealers is invited. Terms cash on delivery and weighing by the auctioneer. For further particulars apply at the Barracks or to the undersigned.
E. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.
NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, by order of Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., United States Tobacco Agents, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their store No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:
1,422 pkgs. Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
102 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
42 hhds. Virginia Tobacco Stems.
Samples ready on the morning of sale.
For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SON, Brokers, No. 169 Pearl-st., or at the office of the auctioneers.

DAMAGED COTTON

FROM THE RECENT FIRE 248 AND 249 SOUTH-ST.

Parties are invited to make sealed proposals for the purchase.

Manufacturers will find it to their interest to give this matter their attention.

For further information address
M. F. HODGES, R. W. CROWELL, VINCENT TILYOU, } Salvage Committee,
Office of the Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS by leading artists of the Flemish, Dutch, Dusseldorf and French schools, imported by and consigned to A. D'Huyvetters, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., a very valuable collection of high-class original modern oil paintings by the following eminent European artists, viz.:
Robbe, of Brussels,
E. Fichel,
L. Van Kuyck,
Verscheuer,
Lanfant de Metz,
P. Seignac,
E. Verbroekhoven,
A. Van Hamme,
T. Gerard,
F. De Braekeleer,
David Col,
E. Accard,
H. F. Schaefels,
Moeselagen,
J. Carolus,

and others. Also, from a private collection of a connoisseur of this city, a few choice works of the following favorite American artists:
Thos. Cole,
R. W. Hubbard,
W. Whittredge,
and others.
J. F. Kensett,
Thos. Hicks,
F. L. Smith,
S. Colman,
T. L. Smith,
F. O. C. Darley,

The above are now on exhibition free during the day, and on the evening previous to sale from 7 to 10 o'clock. Catalogues can be had at the gallery or at the office of the auctioneers.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, *by sample*, five thousand (5,000) barrels of Navy Powders.

Terms cash, in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine, at the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scranton Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of, and in the following described property, viz:

1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 23½ Wall-st.

2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.

3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.
MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT,
Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.

The sale of the above-described property is postponed until the fifth day of February, 1866, at same hour and place.
DATED NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
MOSES TAYLOR, P. C. CALHOUN, E. BEMENT, } Assignees.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:
502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.
534,403 pounds.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12, 1866.

SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 8th day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., by sample, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of Navy Powders.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must not be removed from the magazine at Ellis' Island, otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT auction, by order of executors, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

NO. 131 MADISON-ST., the two-story attic and basement and sub-cellar brick house, with modern improvements. Nos. 122, 124, 126, 128 and 130 5th-st., the five three-story and basement and sub-cellar brick houses, substantially built and in perfect order. Map and particulars at the office.

MULLER & WILKINS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, FEB. 6, AT THE EXCHANGE, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable leasehold property No. 154 West-st., near Barclay-st. Ferry; ten years to run; being one of the best business locations in the city. For particulars see *Evening Post*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

AUCTION SALES.

TIMBER AND WOOD AT AUCTION.
THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1866, sale at Exchange Hotel, Poughkeepsie, at 12 o'clock.

700 acres of standing timber and wood—oak, maple and chestnut—situated on the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, will be sold in lots of 100 acres or more to suit purchasers; a rare chance for railroad and lumber men who desire timber, railroad ties, telegraph poles and wood. Sale positive. Apply to WM. WRIGHT, No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, made by Weeks and others, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites, in maroon, brocatel, centre tables, statuary, marble tops to match, Turkish, easy and reception chairs, black walnut suits in green plush, elegant marble-top dressing-tables, carved oak wood buffet with chairs to match, rosewood sofas, oak and mahogany extension-tables, lounges and chairs, rosewood hat-racks, French bedsteads and bedding, dressing bureaus, washstands, oak and black walnut arm-chairs, blankets, sheets, &c. Also, a great variety of kitchen furniture, office furniture, &c., &c., &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, a city-built rockaway, harnesses, blankets, sheets, bells, &c.

T. D. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 2, AT 12 o'clock, within the store:
2,036 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Landing ex *Sued*, from Malaga.
123 Boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
176 Boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Landing ex *Havre*, from Malaga.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River,
3,338 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of bark *Nuova Providenza*, from Palermo.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, in this city, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 10 A. M., a considerable quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital Property, embracing sheets, bed-sacks, hair-pillows, counterpanes, mosquito bars, shirts, drawers, gowns, &c., &c.

Terms: Cash in government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. and Med. Pur., U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The firm of PIERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
HENRY L. PIERSON,
SAMUEL HOPKINS,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

No. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PIERSONS & CO.
HENRY L. PIERSON,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER,
J. FRED. PIERSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

BENJAMIN G. SMITH, Jr., Has been admitted a partner in my business as a Stock Broker, from the 1st inst., under the firm of W. M. PARKS & CO.
W. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr., is dissolved by the death of SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, the special partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.
HENRY BOWERS, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, SAML. D. BRADFORD, JR., HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, } Surviving Partners.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, relative to limited partnerships, under the name and firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & COMPANY.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic goods and other merchandise generally upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally upon commission or otherwise.

The general partners interested therein are Henry Bowers, who resides in Yonkers, in the State of New-York, and Gilbert L. Beeckman and Henry Beeckman Graham, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The special partners interested therein are Samuel Dexter Bradford and John Henry Bradford, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH, to wit: Samuel Dexter Bradford has contributed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and John Henry Bradford one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and it will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.
HENRY BOWERS, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, } General Partners.
SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, JOHN HENRY BRADFORD, } Special Partners.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to continue the said business under the same firm.
(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents, canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of BERRY & PALMER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.
SAMUEL J. BERRY,
JAMES W. PALMER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of JAMES W. PALMER & SONS, and will continue the business of Berry & Palmer, as wholesale grocers, at Nos. 78 and 80 Murray-st.
JAMES W. PALMER,
JAMES W. PALMER, JR.,
DAVID W. PALMER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr. AMMI ROBBINS, in November last, the firm of EGLESTON, BATTELL & CO., is dissolved this day, except for liquidation.
JOSEPH BATTELL,
DAVID S. EGLESTON.

The remaining partners have associated with them ANDREW W. NICHOLSON and GEORGE W. EGLESTON, and will continue the Iron Business under the same name, at No. 166 South-st.
JOSEPH BATTELL,
DAVID S. EGLESTON,
ANDREW W. NICHOLSON,
GEORGE W. EGLESTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF B. SKAATS & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by B. SKAATS.
BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS,
GIDEON SKAATS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the banking and stock commission business at No. 14 Pine-st. B. SKAATS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FORMED A copartnership under the title of HAMILTON, ELLERY & CO., are prepared to buy and sell stocks and bonds at the New-York Stock Exchange, and transact all other business appertaining to a stock commission house.
WM. H. HAMILTON, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Member N. Y. Gold Exchange; WM. A. ELLERY, Jr.;
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr., member N.Y. Stock Exchange.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership, under the style of DAVIDSON & JONES, for the purpose of carrying on a general banking and brokerage business. We will be represented at the regular Board of Brokers by Mr. Gideon Pott.
STRATFORD V. DAVIDSON,
ED. RENSHAW JONES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. No. 25 Pine-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between us is hereby mutually dissolved. Mr. P. BABCOCK, JR., will settle up the business and carry on the refining business in his own name.
(Signed.) GEO. H. FELT,
P. BABCOCK, JR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that my partnership connection with ALPHONSE PASQUET, heretofore existing under the firm name of PASQUET & CO. is discontinued and dissolved.
BLASE LORILLARD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT I HAVE THIS day taken DAVID A. BOWMAN as a partner in my business under the firm of JOSEPH FAHYS & CO., and shall continue the manufacturing of Gold and Silver Watch Cases, at No. 16 Maiden-lane, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. JOSEPH FAHYS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, is this day dissolved by limitation.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.
JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM,
GEO. P. CAMMANN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & PYE is hereby dissolved by the withdrawal of SYLVESTER M. PYE from said firm. The business will be continued by JOSEPH W. SANDFORD, at No. 212 5th-av. and No. 1,134 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION.—A. M. SPIES HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SPIES, KISSAM & CO. The business will be continued by the members of the new firm. SPIES, KISSAM & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. No. 16 Courtlandt-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. CARRINGTON TAYLOR has become a member of our firm from this date. READ, TAYLOR & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. No. 9 Maiden-lane.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST-MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Europe, the great medical and business Spiritualist, tells past, present, and the future; has that never-failing secret to cause speedy marriage. No. 310 Fourth-avenue. Ladies, $1.

MME. DECOLAM, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, can be consulted from 10 till 8. Ladies and Gentlemen $2. The past, future and present foretold. 910 Broadway, Room 23. The doubtful invited.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know; losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
PEREIRE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON...M. SURMONT...FRIDAY...Feb. 2
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY...March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE FRENCH STEAMER WASHINGTON will sail for Brest and Havre, from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. FRIDAY, Feb. 2. Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 8½ o'clock.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,095	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,318	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 3
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 17
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Feb. 26 and SATURDAY, March 24.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 14.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch regularly, on the 22d of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
SOUTH AMERICA.
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. S. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via NASSAU, N. P.
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
SAILING WEEKLY.
Apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship MESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P.M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M., from the company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS.....Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE.....Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS
The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT,
PEDRICK, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$175 to $150.	$100.	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN JACINTO,
WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, promptly at 3 o'clock. Freight received daily and handled carefully. Bills of lading signed on the pier.
SAN SALVADOR sails Feb. 10.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU.....Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE.....Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
First cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$10
The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
EXTRA STEAMER.
To accommodate shippers by this line, the new and first-class steamship
HUNTER,
Capt. N. C. L. ROGERS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6.
For freight or passage, at lowest rates, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway,
First floor.
Beware of runners and bogus passage tickets.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRILL, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
The steamer VICKSBURG is now receiving freight at Pier No. 28 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR MOBILE.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
1,000 tons burden, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now on the berth receiving freight, at Pier No. 4, N. R., and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M.
This steamer went to town without delay or lighterage on her last voyage, in ten days from leaving port, and is first-class in every respect.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS—THE NEW, elegant and very fast A1 steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Master, will be dispatched for the above port, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

6:30 P. M.
SPECIAL TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA
FOR
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S FREIGHTS
Will leave Jersey City every evening at 6:30 P. M.
SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE
To Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points West and South, can ship by this company as late as 6 P. M., from office No. 59 Broadway.
GOODS
Delivered to our wagons before 5:30 P. M. will go forward same day.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED
For large shipments.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
No. 59 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 9, 1866, from Pier No. 3, North River, at 12:20 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 6:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Geo. D. H. Gillespie.
Francis Tomes, Jr.
P. C. Calhoun, President Fourth National Bank.
Chas. Aug. Davis.
Fred. Schuchardt, of F. Schuchardt & Sons.
E. Caylus, of Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.
Eugene Kelly, of Eugene Kelly & Co.
J. F. Schepeler, of Schepeler & Co.
Chas. Holzapfel, of Troost, Schmidt & Co.
Wm. F. Drake, of Drake Brothers.
Geo. F. Dunning, Supt. of U. S. Assay Office.
R. R. Mount, Jr.
Theodore Gentil, of Gentil & Phipps.
BOARD OF EXPERTS.
Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College and School of Mines.
Dr. John Torrey, Assayer of the U. S. Assay Office.
Dr. Justus Adelberg, of Adelberg & Raymond.
Dr. Alex. Trippel, late Engineer of the Lehigh Zinc Works.
Dr. J. P. Kimball, Mining Engineer.
Prof. Francis L. Vinton, of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
Prof. Thomas Egleston, Jr., of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines of Columbia College.
C. Elton Buck, Esq., of Partz & Buck.
W. P. Trowbridge, Esq., of the Novelty Iron Works.
R. W. Raymond, Esq., of Adelberg & Raymond.
Dr. Herman Credner, Geologist and Mining Engineer.
Mines, mineral lands and ores examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the bureau, Rooms Nos. 19, 20 and 21, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

WILLSON, WATROUS & CO.
LUMBER
YARD AND OFFICE
1ST. AVE. COR. 39 ST.
OFFICE ALSO, 84 WALL STREET.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
SIX CYLINDER HOE PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE—Of the largest size, in complete order and nearly new. Apply by letter only, to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

BREWERS | A REVOLUTION IN BREWING.
BREWERS | All the AROMA of the hops saved.
BREWERS | MARTIN'S HOP EXTRACTOR AND
BREWERS | CONDENSER.
BREWERS | CHEMIST | Martin's Chemical Ex-
BREWERS | CHEMIST | tractor. To know its
BREWERS | value, send for circular. Nos. 239 and
BREWERS | 241 Water-st., New-York.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s.
Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

TO AMERICANS VISITING PARIS.—THE undersigned, with long experience in Paris, is prepared to make arrangements for travelers on the most favorable terms. Hotels, furnished apartments, and good boarding-houses procured at short notice. A list of the most reasonable stores for all classes of goods, kept on hand. Special attention paid to all letters received in advance, and any information given gratis. Address EDWARD SPRENT, House, Estate and Commission Agent, No. 4 Rue de la Ferme des Mathurins, near the Boulevards and Madelaine, Paris.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

THE SPANISH CONSUL AT NEW-YORK begs to inform the public and commerce of this port that, by superior orders, the Consular fees will be received in specie exclusively on and from the 1st February next.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from No. 274 Canal-st. to No. 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

DR. HENRY REISSBERG, LATE SURGEON of the 68th Regiment N. Y. Vols., Office No. 155 Bleecker-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts. Office hours, from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

REMOVAL—EDWARD H. ARNOLD & SON, Agents of the Chinacci Sewing Silks and Machine Twist, have removed to No. 265 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts.

A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-machine in good order for sale. Apply at No. 242 Bleecker-st.

COUNTERS FOR SALE.—APPLY AT NO. 9 Warren-st.

DRY GOODS

OPERA CLOAKS!!
ALSO, CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CLOSING SALE OF WINTER CLOAKS,
Twenty per cent. below cost.
AT
JOHN CAMPBELL'S,
(Late with George Brodie,)
No. 898 Broadway,
Between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
UNDERGARMENTS.
CENTRAL PARK
Stockings, gaiters, mittens, mufflers, hoods, &c.
Prices reduced at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

LOST AND FOUND.

$150 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON SUNDAY, 28th inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., from the shed rear of Trinity Church, Bergen Point, a HORSE and SLEIGH, belonging to the subscriber. The horse, a bay gelding, with three white feet and a star in the forehead, in a harness not much worn, with a bridle entirely new, having the letter W on the blinders. The sleigh new, dark green outside, straw color inside, back seat cushioned and lined, front seat movable. In the sleigh were a white wolf robe, two carriage blankets and an old buffalo robe; $100 will be paid for the recovery of the property stolen as above, and $50 for the arrest of the thief, payable on conviction. THOMAS WHITE.
BERGEN POINT, Bayonne Township, N. J., Jan. 29, 1866.

$3,000 REWARD.—UPON THE ARREST and conviction of the persons or person who robbed Thomas Quin, porter of the Greenwich Savings Bank, of $6,000, on Friday last, $2,000 of the above reward will be paid, and $1,000 for the recovery of the money. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
JAN. 27, 1866. President Greenwich Savings Bank.

LOST—IN THE MAIL, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 1,231, for 50 shares of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Preferred Stock, in name of Elisha Mulford. Persons are cautioned against negotiating this, as transfer has been stopped. THOMPSON & CORNING,
No. 43 Wall-st.

LOST—TORTOISE-SHELL PORTMONNAIE, IN getting out the 5th-av. stage at Fulton Ferry; the finder may have the money if they return the portmonnaie (valued as the gift of a friend) to C. Y. WEMPLE, No. 156 Broadway.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, with small glass set in case and the initials W. A. S. on back. A liberal reward will be given if the above is returned to No. 53 Walker-st., N. Y.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, A BLOOD-STONE SEAL RING, marked with the initial D. The finder will receive the above reward upon returning it to JOHN M. DODD, Jr., No. 231 West 21st-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST—A ONE HUNDRED 7 3-10 Treasury note, No. 96,106, dated Aug. 15, 1864. Payment has been stopped. The finder will please to return to D. MACARTHUR, Custom House Rotunda.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

COAL.

COAL $8 50 PER TON.
THE GLOBE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY
are delivering coal promptly to shareholders at $8 50 per ton.
OFFICE, No. 64 BROADWAY.

WILLSON, WATROUS & CO.
LUMBER
YARD AND OFFICE
1ST. AVE. COR. 39 ST.
OFFICE ALSO, 84 WALL STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT—CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock,
(Second Subscription Night,)
will be presented the immensely successful new comic opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY,)
With a most superb and complete cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Signor ETORE IRFRE,
who, in order to render the cast as perfect as possible, has accepted the comparatively small part of COUNT FIORI.
SIGNOR BELLINI,
for the first time, in the rôle of Crispino.
Signor ARDAVANI, Signor DUBREUIL,
Mlle. FICHER, Herr MULLER.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Feb. 3,
GRAND MATINEE,
NORMA. NORMA.
WITH ITS UNAPPROACHABLY GREAT CAST.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5—I PURITANI.
TUESDAY, Feb. 6—L'AFRICAINE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—A FAVORITE OPERA.
THURSDAY, Feb. 8—OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
L'AFRICAINE.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 543 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, 21 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 3, at 1,
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NORMA, NORMA,
with its great and unapproachable cast.
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THE AMERICAN PIANIST,
Assisted by Mons. F. JEHIN PRUME, the celebrated violinist, will give a
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After years of scientific researches in Europe and South America, I have made a wonderful discovery.
I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, is known to myself alone, and replaces the womb without pain in its primitive natural position. No exposure, no pessaves or instruments used. References of important cases of long standing can be given. Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever cause produced. ABRAHAM E. COX, M. D.,
No. 67 Carmine-st. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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has attracted, each evening,
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Mr. Wheatley feels great pleasure in having had the opportunity of re-introducing to her warm friends and admirers, the public of New-York, this most gifted and esteemed young lady, whose talents have for the last three years justly gained for her abroad the assured position of the
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Her triumphant European success has been reëchoed by the unanimous voice of her friends and countrymen in this city, and the overwhelming multitudes who nightly throng Niblo's Garden, attest the delight with which this artist has been welcomed home.
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PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
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With new scenery and appointments.
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THE BLACK DOMINO,
(with the songs of "The Sprit of Good" and "Guide my steps,").....Miss Lucy Rushton
Jacintha.....Mrs. Maeder
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The performance will conclude with, for the fifth time, an entirely new musical burlesque, by Mr. J. Schönberg, entitled
"BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST,"
founded upon the drama of
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with new scenery, by Mr. George Evans, and with mechanical effects.
Arrah Meelish, of the kiss, (with songs,) her fifth appearance.....Miss Rosa Cooke
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Shaun, of the post (with songs).....Mr. Harry Pearson
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Officers, soldiers, peasants, &c., by the members of the company and numerous auxiliaries.
The scene is laid and the plot hatched in Ireland.
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Fourth night of N. B. Clark's, Esq., dramatization of Dr. Robinson's popular story, published in the *Weekly Mercury*, entitled
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I. B. POZNANSKI, the great violinist, and
JOSEPH POZNANSKI, the distinguished pianist,
will give their
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
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JOSEPH POZNANSKI will play Mendelssohn's concerto "Tarentelle" and caprice "Arabe," "Le Calme du Soir," and "Perpetual Motion," and duo "Don Giovanni."
Mme. REVILLE will sing "Robert toi qui j'aime," "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," and duo, "Cario io Muojo" and "Quanto Amore."
Signor FOSSATI will sing a romanza by Donizetti, and duo, "Carlo io Muojo" and "Quanto Amore."
A full orchestra, under the direction of Messrs. ANSCHUTZ and BUECHEL.
The grand piano used is one of Chickering & Sons.
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Reserved seats 50 cents extra. To be had at Beer & Schirmer's, Schuberth & Co.'s, Pond and Co.'s, and Scharfenberg & Luis' music-stores; also at John M. Burnet, stationer, No. 49 William-st., near Wall.
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VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Regular meetings will be held daily between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M., on account of bad walking at night, to make arrangements to celebrate the 22d of February. Also, to hear a report of the Albany Committee on your awarded certificates. You will meet at Col. Raymond's office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Come every veteran.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
ABM. DALLY, Col.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.
N. B.—The Continentals, Capt. Titus, are also respectfully invited to attend the above-named meetings with us.

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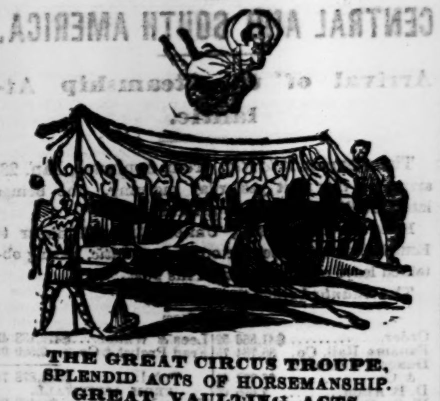

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ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
JOCKO, a mischievous monkey.....LITTLE MAC
WAKED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION.
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SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
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OPENS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 7.

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE INTERMEDIATE examination of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 5th of February, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued through the week, beginning at the same hour daily. The Regents of the University, parents of students, the Trustees and the alumni of the College, and others interested in education are invited to attend. F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D.,
President Columbia College.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Astor-place, Clinton Building, Prof. THIBAULT DE L'OUEST. French classes—phonetic spelling, reading, conversation. A new course for beginners is to open on the 5th of February. Ladies classes in the day time. Apply at the desk.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD College, experienced in teaching, one or two private pupils; the classics, mathematics and English branches taught; boys prepared for any college; highest references given. Address M. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The next session will commence March 1, 1866. As there are but few vacancies, application should be made soon to Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN OF several years' experience as a teacher, but now engaged in literary pursuits, desires to secure a few pupils in the higher English branches of study. Special attention given to history and literature (both English and general.) Address M. S. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations.
ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience, desires a position as private tutor. The Classics, French, Mathematics and English branches taught. First-class references given. Address TUTOR, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A Preparatory Department is organized at Dr. MOORE'S school-rooms, No. 848 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....W. STUART.
Stage Manager.....J. G. HANLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mr. Stuart has to announce that on
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, FEB. 2,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand rôle of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
In Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY,
the second of Mr. Booth's revivals.
The scene of the drama, in which the grand and quaint figure of the Cardinal—the most splendid portrait of a great man for the French perhaps ever drawn—is the centre of lofty aims and sordid quarrels, of high-souled ambition and petty intrigue, is laid in 1641, the last year but one of his life. "The Conspiracy" is, by allowable license, formed out of certain passages in the treason of Cinq Mars, and in the treachery of the elder favorite Baradas. The period admits of much magnificence of appliance, and no effort or expense has been spared to render the scenery, dresses and minutest appointments exact to the age and persons portrayed, and to render as perfect as practicable the cast of characters.
Miss Rose Eytinge will appear as.....Julie de Mortimer
Mr. Chas. Barron.....as.....De Mauprat
Mr. J. H. Taylor.....as.....Baradas
Joseph, a Capuchin.....Mr. John Dyott
Louis XIII.....Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Huguet, an officer of Richelieu's Guard,
Mr. C. Kemble Mason
Sieur de Beringhen.....Mr. W. S. Andrews
Francois, first page to Richelieu...Mr. W. F. Burroughs
Gaston, Duke of Orleans.....Mr. J. Duel
Governor of Bastile.....Mr. H. Bland
Marion de l'Orme.....Mrs. Marie Wilkins
The scenery for Mr. Booth's Richelieu has been painted by Messrs. Witham, Van Hanlein, Hilliard and assistants.
The original music composed by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The costumes made by Mons. Babin, Rue Richelieu, Paris; M. Toledo, Keyser, Mrs. Bohanan and assistants.
The machinery by Messrs. Arthur, Wright, Weeks and assistants.
The furniture and properties by Messrs. Keogh and assistants.
The armors by G. M. Funai.
Doors will open at 7 o'clock; performance at 7¾.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 7,
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
OF
RICHELIEU.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7,
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. H. BLAND.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 2,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear in her celebrated impersonation of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE,
in the petite comedy written expressly for her, and entitled
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT;
OR, THE WOMAN AND THE ARTIST.
Previous to which will be presented, for the first time, the beautiful drama in two acts,
THE TWO FRIENDS,
in which the favorite and eminent actor,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
will appear. Both pieces produced with a cast including Miss Eliza Newton, Miss Kate Newton, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, J. Lewis, G. W. Garrison, &c., &c.
SATURDAY EVENING,
ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT AND THE TWO FRIENDS.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5,
will be presented for the first time in America, a comedy, in two acts, entitled
WHO KILLED COOK ROBIN,
and the interesting drama for the first time here of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
In both of which pieces
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
will appear.
In active preparation, a new Burlesque and a
ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7½. BEGIN AT 8.
FRIDAY
(16th time,) the great five-act drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
Or, THE OUTCAST.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, C. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.
SATURDAY (2d time)—THE IRISH HEIRESS.
MONDAY (4th time)—THE RIVALS.
TUESDAY (1st time here)—Rev. James White's fine play,
THE KING OF THE COMMONS,
with appropriate scenery and appointments, and a very powerful cast, in which will be found the names of Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Young, Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Browne, Graham, Pope, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Carman, &c.
Other STANDARD PLAYS and various ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES are in preparation.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS 7¾.
GEORGE WOOD.....Manager
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
The great comic artist,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
as
"UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,"
in the splendid
NEW COMEDY OF THAT TITLE.
A marvelous personation, which attracts
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
FOURTH SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE SATURDAY,
commencing 1½ and terminating 3½.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.
First night of Owens' celebrated local extravaganza,
"THE LIVE INDIAN."
In which he assumes the characters of
A FAST MAN and LIVE INDIAN,
and gives his inimitable feminine personation of
A FASCINATING MILLINER.

WOOD'S THEATRE—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING—Doors open at 7; commences at 7¾.
MR. CHANFRAU,
The native comedian and great character delineator, will appear in his famous rôle of
"MOSE," } In a
"MOSE," } GLANCE AT
"MOSE," } NEW-YORK.
Previous to which as Mons. Bonnefoi, in
THE MODEL OF A WIFE.
Supported by Messrs. G. C. Davenport, Chas. T. Parsloe, Jr.; Welsh Edwards, J. L. Goodman, Miss Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, &c., &c.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE every WEDNESDAY at 1½ o'clock.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.
F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.—Another NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Frank Leslie, Charles Melville, N. W. Gould, in New Ballads. The great COMIC ARTIST, GEORGE CHRISTY, in his best characters. Double-Bedded Room, &c. Budworth, Donaldson, Abbott and Hodgkin in new Acts. Box Office open all day. Matinee every Saturday.

THE REGULAR PROMENADE CONCERT of 22d Regiment Band, in aid of the Patriot Orphan Home, at Armory in 14th-st., near 6th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 P. M. Tickets to be had at Hall & Son's, Tiffany's, Behr & Schirmer's, Randolph's and Caswell & Mack's.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—from 2 to 4 for ladies; from 4 to 6 for Misses' and Masters. Evening classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen.
NEW CLASSES for beginners; also, for advanced pupils and for "the German."
Just received from the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*, the new and beautiful Quadrille,
LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 38 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.
Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE and in singing, by an experienced teacher and composer, from one of the first conservatoires of music in Europe; a systematic and thorough course of instruction, and consequent rapid advancement may be depended upon. Terms, $20 per quarter. To pupils wishing to study the French language in connection with the above branches, liberal arrangements will be offered. Address H. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 358 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

CATASTROPHE ON SKATING POND, illustrated in colors, with music of Matilda Toots, 50c.
I HAVE HEARD SWEET MUSIC STEALING, Beautiful song and chorus.....30c.
SILVER TRUMPET GRAND MARCH.....35c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable pianos made; overstrung, agraffe and all improvements. Wholesale and retail at Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 28th-st., near 8th-av.

PIANO-FORTES AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.—For tone, elegance of finish and durability, they are unsurpassed. Three second-hand pianos at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
No. 728 Broadway.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, WITH celebrated vox humana tremolo, and other important improvements; the best in use.
GEO. G. SAXE, No. 151 Grand-st.

SELECT PRIVATE VOCAL CLASSES—Also, piano, violin and guitar lessons. Circulars at No. 543 Broadway, or address TEACHER, No. 643 6th-av.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Africa at Halifax.

Important Announcement with Regard to Mexico.

Arrangements to be Made for the Immediate Withdrawal of French Troops.

THE ABSURD REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Gen. Prim Still Retreating and the Royal Troops Pursuing at a Safe Distance.

Alarming Increase of the Cattle Disease in England.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. HOCKLEY, left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, Queenstown the evening of the 21st, and arrived at Halifax at 12:30 P. M., Feb. 1. She has 18 passengers for Halifax and 47 for Boston.

The steamship *City of Cork* also left Liverpool the 20th for New-York.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton early on the 19th.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, and the *Peruvian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool the night of the 18th.

The *Australasian* did not call at Queenstown owing to a strong gale and heavy sea, and reached Liverpool after 2 o'clock on Jan. 20. Her news did not transpire until after business hours.

The steamship *Marathon*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult.

Purser WILSON reports: *Africa* passed, 20th, 1 P. M., ship *Dundonald*, bound in; 27th, lat. 46, long. 39, assisted ship *Thornton*, of New-York, with iron bolts and barometer. Had lost rudder and one man overboard.

France.

The Paris *Presse* of the 19th announces that Baron SAILLARD left Paris on the 15th for the purpose of making necessary arrangements with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN for the return of the French troops from Mexico at the earliest possible date.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 11,000,000 francs.

The Bourse, on the 19th, closed flat. Rentes 68fr. 55c.

Spain.

On the 16th PRIM's insurgent forces were still on the road to Portugal. The royal troops were taking many prisoners, notwithstanding the forced marches of the insurgents.

A Madrid telegram of the 18th says it is thought probable that PRIM would enter Andalusia, as the royal troops have barred the passage into Portugal.

A band of armed men had appeared in the mountains of Tarragona. Royal troops were in pursuit. On the 17th PRIM passed the night at Berlauza. It was not then apparent whether he would attempt to penetrate into Andalusia or cross over into Portugal.

Madrid continued tranquil, but there were rumors of risings in various parts of Spain. Semi-official correspondence qualifies these reports of risings as having no importance, and says it is believed that the government finding its hitherto humane course of procedure ill understood, is about to adopt a vigorous system of repression.

The sergeants who attempted to get up a mutiny of the Alcalda regiment and release the convicts, were shot on the 18th.

Great Britain.

The London *Observer* says that Mr. GLADSTONE will dispose of the surplus revenue by removing a number of small articles from the tariff and by a modification of the sugar duties.

The London *Globe* says it is doubtful whether the interest on the Mexican debt will be paid. The funds in Europe are totally exhausted and it is impossible to raise a new loan.

The London *Times* contradicts the report that LAYARD resigned the Under-Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs.

The recent terrible shipping disaster continues the leading theme of English journals. The weather continues stormy.

The steamer *London*, which foundered at sea, was valued at £8,500, and her cargo was insured for £22,000. It is confirmed that Rev. Dr. WOOLLEY, the new Bishop of Sydney, and G. V. BROOKE, the actor, were among the passengers.

The death of GIBSON, the eminent sculptor, is announced.

The cattle disease in England still continues to increase. Latest returns show that the number attacked in a week approaches 10,000.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* believes the final touch has been given to the reduction in the army for the next financial year. It is less than expected. Infantry battalions at home or returning will be reduced two companies. It is said the cavalry will escape the reduction altogether.

The Fenian trials continue to progress at Dublin.

A quantity of military uniforms, supposed to belong to Fenian officers, were discovered near Clouskea.

An active search is still going on in Ireland for Head Centre STEPHENS.

On the 22d of December, in lat. 40 N., lon. 48 W., what was supposed to be one of the Atlantic cable buoys was seen by a passing ship.

Austria.

At a meeting of the Florence emigrants from Venetia, residing in Italy, a resolution was adopted declaring the amnesty claimed by Austria illusory and unacceptable.

The Central Congregation of Venice has rejected an address of thanks to the Emperor for removing the sequestration upon the property of emigrants.

India.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

Cotton goods firm. Cotton shipments of the week, 43,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool, 35s. Exchange, 2s. 2¼d,

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Cotton goods firm and advancing. Exchange, 2s. 1⅝d. Freights, 45s. Discount has again advanced 1 ℔ cent.

Cape of Good Hope.

The December mails from the Cape have been received. Business was very dull. The war on the frontier continued of a desultory character.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols on the 19th were firm and fractionally dearer. Money is easier, but the bank rate remains at 8, and London is still the dearest money market in Europe.

BOWMAN & Co., sugar refiners of London, have suspended. Liabilities about £100,000.

BARING's Circular reports business this week in American securities limited, but 5-20s are firm.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 20.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the past week at 57,000 bales, of which 3,500 were to speculators and 14,000 to exporters. The market opened heavy and declined ¼d., but subsequently rallied and recovered the decline on the middling grades. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	21½d.	Middling Orleans	20d.
Fair Mobile	21d.	Middling Mobile	19¾d.
Fair Uplands	21d.	Middling Uplands	19¾d.

The sales on Friday (yesterday) were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm. The stock in port is estimated at 417,500 bales, of which 196,000 bales are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is firmer.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: FLOUR dull but steady; WHEAT quiet and steady; Red Winter, 10s. 4d.@10s. 7d. CORN flat and 3d.@6d. lower; Mixed, 29s.@29s. 3d.

PROVISIONS are quiet and steady. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report: BEEF steady. PORK quiet and steady at 87s. 6d.@90s. for new. American Bacon firm and 1s.@1s. 6d. higher. LARD tends downward; sales at 63s.@65s. BUTTER easier. CHEESE firm. TALLOW firm at 48s.@49s.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes inactive and declining. Sugar very dull and declining. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Linseed Cakes steady at £9 10s. @ £9 12s. 6d. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Cod Oil no sales. Resin dull at 12s. 9d. for common American. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum still declining; refined 2s. 7d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS circular reports: BREADSTUFFS quiet and quotations hardly maintained. IRON quiet and steady; Scotch pig 78s. 6d. SUGAR easier. COFFEE steady. TEA tending downward. RICE quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE irregular; sales at 45s.@46s. PETROLEUM quiet at 3s. for refined. TALLOW quiet at 47s. 6d.@47s. 9d. SPERM OIL firm at £117.

MONEY MARKETS.

Consols closed on Friday at 87@87¼ for money. U. S. Five-twenties, 66@66¼; Illinois Central shares, 76¼@76¾; Erie shares, 57¼@57¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £144,000.

The Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 20—Evening.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. Market firm but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 20—Evening.

CONSOLS for money, 87@87¼; United States Five-Twenties, 66@66¼; Illinois Central shares, 76¼@76¾; Erie shares, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 20—Evening.

COTTON unchanged; sales 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 20—Evening.

Consols, 87@87¼.

United States 5-20s, 66¼@66.

Erie shares, 57@57¼; Illinois Central shares, 76@76¼.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Atlantic.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Aspinwall, Jan. 23, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings later intelligence from South America.

Hon. F. HASSAUREK, United States Minister to Ecuador, was a passenger on the *Atlantic*, having obtained leave of absence from his post.

The *Atlantic* brings the following

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$41,356 52	Lees & Waller	$476,133 49
Panama Rail. Co.	35,784 75	Fred Probst & Co.	2,500 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	66,222 43	Total	$944,878 74
D. B. Allen	7,055 00	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	4,500 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$5,429 00
Eug. Kelly & Co.	171,300 00	Trevor & Colgate	2,981 00
Aug. Belmont & Co	140,026 57	Total	$953,288 74

SOUTH AMERICA.

Confirmation of the Death of Admiral Pareja—His Successor—Restriction of the Blockade of Chilian Ports—Commercial Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1866.

The British mail steamship *Santiago* arrived at Panama from South American ports on the 20th instant. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 2d instant, and from Lima and Callao to the 13th. The report that Admiral PAREJA, who held diplomatic powers, had committed suicide on the flag-ship, is confirmed. The facts of this melancholy occurrence are substantially those I transmitted to you in my last. He shot himself on Nov. 29, the day after he was visited by and heard the news of the loss of the *Covadonga* from Consul CLARK, at Valparaiso. The fact was not known in Valparaiso till Dec. 15, when an offer was made to the commander of the Spanish ship *Blanca*, by the Chilian authorities, to receive and inter the corpse in the city cemetery until it could be transported to Spain. The commander thanked the authorities for their courteous offer, but regretted that it came too late, as the waters of the Pacific had already received the body of the Spanish Admiral. On the day of his death, the Admiral dined at his accustomed hour, and afterward shut himself up in his cabin. Some time after the report of a pistol, discharged from a port-hole, was heard; after that another; and then a pistol-shot inside the cabin. The officers on deck took little notice of the two shots from the port-hole, but were astonished at the shot within the cabin, followed as it was by a death-like silence. They entered the Admiral's cabin, and found his corpse, attired in full uniform, stretched upon his bed, the head pierced by a ball from his revolver.

The *Mercurio* of Valparaiso says this event has naturally been the theme of private conversation and discussion in the press. It has been unanimously attributed to the depression and mortification that the unfortunate Admiral must have felt at the disapprobation of his conduct explicitly expressed by the representatives of all nations, and the resentful chagrin his pride had to suffer from the scornful derision with which his menaces were greeted, and above all from the capture of one of his ships in the very midst of his squadron. Added to this he could not hide from himself the tremendous responsibility he had incurred by entangling his country in a war without object and without glory, or anything to justify the sacrifices of blood or money necessary to continue it. These considerations must have weighed upon him with so intolerable a burden of remorse and disappointment, that the poor harassed man, sorely tried by his dark hour, grasped the awful solution of self-murder.

Brigadier Don CASTO MENDEZ NUNEZ, Commander of the *Numancia*, has temporarily succeeded Admiral PAREJA in the command of the Spanish squadron.

Capt. NUNEZ has restricted the blockade to the ports of Valparaiso and Caldera, abandoning Talcahuano, Tomé, Herradcera and Coquimbo. He divided his fleet into two divisions, *Villa de Madrid*, *Resolucion*, *Blanca* and *Vencadora*, being at Valparaiso, and the *Numancia* iron-clad, *Berenguela* and *Marques de la Victoria* being at Caldera. The Valparaiso papers complacently remark that the object of this concentration is to preclude the possibility of another of the Spanish ships sharing the fate of the *Covadonga*. The loss of this latter dispatch-vessel is a great source of inconvenience to the squadron, and has demonstrated the necessity of using larger and more powerful vessels to convey dispatches from one blockade port to another. Two sailing vessels used as transports had to avail themselves of the protection of the *Resolucion* on the 26th of November, in leaving Valparaiso in search of provisions. As Peru is now almost in open war with Spain, it is difficult to imagine where these vessels will find supplies.

While the new chief of the squadron, says the *Mercurio*, was engaged in the organization of his forces, in order to preserve them from piecemeal destruction, the news of the fall of PEZET and of the triumph of the revolution in Peru arrived. As is well known, that revolution originated in the indignation felt by the Peruvian people at the ignominious arrangement of the Spanish question by President PEZET, as also because the treaty adjusted by VIVANCO and PAREJA had been carried out without the approbation of the Legislature, which the constitution of the country demands. The government of PEZET having fallen, and being replaced by that which is the offspring of the revolution caused by his villany, the Spaniards have lost a secret ally, and in exchange have to count upon one enemy more who immediately would prevent, or at any rate would render extremely difficult, the sending supplies to their vessels from his country, and later on might probably wage open war with them.

Commerce has greatly revived in Chili on account of the opening of free ports. Importations have been very large, and the vessels that have arrived with cargoes and in ballast have scarcely been sufficient to take away the plentiful stock of produce awaiting shipment. The wheat and other grains of the country have been completely cleared off by the great demand from Australia and other countries. An expected rise in copper in England has caused a great revival in working that mineral, and the demand is very active.

A gentleman in Panama has received a letter from Copiapo, published in the *Mercantile Chronicle*, in which the writer states that a frigate of the Spanish fleet had attempted to cut out the little steamer *Maria Louisa*, carrying the Columbian flag, at Calderilla, on the Chilian coast, but was prevented from doing so by a force of troops which were opportunely sent to protect her. The Spaniards, on returning to their vessels, "pounded away with shells and balls at the troops on shore, who replied with musket shots." No one was hurt, but the writer thinks the Columbian flag has received a grave insult, which must be atoned for. The *Maria Louisa*, according to the Lima *Comercio*, was destroyed by the cannon of the *Berenguela*.

Peru.

There is nothing of importance from Peru, save a decree of the government against the exportation of provisions, coals and military supplies for the use of the Spanish squadron.

Bolivia.

Letters from Tacna to the 1st of January leave the forces of MELGAREJO and ARQUEDOS within a short distance of each other near Orusu, with the prospect of an early battle.

PANAMA.

The Country Quiet—Expected Opening of Congress—The Right of the United States to Free Transit across the Isthmus.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1866.

The interior of the country generally is quiet, and awaiting the opening of Congress at Bogota on the 1st of February. Gen. MOSQUERA, President-elect, was expected to arrive at Aspinwall on the British steamer yesterday, but did not come.

Gen. HERRAN, son-in-law of Gen. MOSQUERA, and late New-Granadian Minister to Washington, came passenger in the last steamer from Peru. He will probably be MOSQUERA's Minister to England, Señor JUSTO AROSEMENA, of Panama, has been tendered the position of national Secretary of State.

Gen. MOSQUERA has not given up his favorite project of making Panama the capital of the republic, but will press the subject with his accustomed energy in the present Congress of Bogota.

Considerable discussion having been had about the right of the United States to the free use of the Isthmus for the passage of troops to and from the Pacific, the Panama *Star and Herald* publishes the following extract from a late interpretation of an old treaty:

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA,
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
BOGOTA, May 15, 1865.

To the Secretary of the Government of the Sovereign State of Panama:

The President of the Union to whom I communicated your note of 13th January last, has ordered me to transmit to you the following instructions, to which the government of that State will conform in all that relates to the passage of foreign troops across that Isthmus, those hitherto given on the same subject being hereby revoked and annulled:

1. The passage of troops over the Isthmus is, as a rule, prohibited to all nations, unless the permission of Congress be first obtained, in accordance with Section 4, Article 49, of the constitution.

2. In accordance with Article 35 of the treaty with the United States of America, of Dec. 12, 1846, the government of Colombia guarantees the right of way or transit over the Isthmus, not only to citizens but likewise to the government of the United States, and consequently North American troops, as well as prisoners of war under the jurisdiction of the federal authority, can pass as part of the ordinary service of its administration, a right which is hereby declared to be a compensation for the guarantee of sovereignty and ownership of the Isthmus, which that government is bound to secure to us.

ANTONIO DE REAL.

The main question that has sprung up, however, is not the right to pass troops thus, but as to whether the officers have the right to protect their commands on the transit. The authorities say that in case of desertion on the route, the officers have no right to send their forces out of the beaten track to hunt up and arrest the delinquents, but must make requisition on the Panama authorities to do it. This is a most ridiculous idea, it seems to me. With such a proviso, the right to cross would be of but little value. If a body of the men should revolt or desert at any station on the road, before a requisition could be made and responded to by the Panama authorities, a day or two would elapse, and the men would be nobody knows where. In the meantime the steamer for California would be far on its way up the Pacific, and if the men were caught at all they would have to be kept over, with great trouble and expense, till another steamer. The right to cross the Isthmus would seem to carry with it the right to secure and protect the command in crossing.

The *Atlantic* takes to-day $944,000 in gold to New-York. Among the passengers will be Mr. HASSAUREK, United States Minister to Ecuador, and Purser BLACK, one of the *Salvador* "pirates," pardoned out of the California Penitentiary by President JOHNSON.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is at Panama, and the gunboat *James Adger* at Aspinwall.

EDWARD MC— something, the barkeeper at Panama who helped MARK BRADLEY rob Paymaster RITTENHOUSE's safe in this city of $15,000 in gold, was arrested in San Francisco and brought down by Capt. SELIM WOODWORTH, on the *Golden City*, for trial. He proves to have been a deserter from the *Narragansett* at Panama, a year or two since, when she was commanded by Capt. WOODWORTH. It is believed that about $7,000 of the money he took to San Francisco will be recovered—$5,650 of the $15,000 was found in the possession of BRADLEY at the time of his arrest.

Central America.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 16th. From Guatemala, under date of the 8th, we learn that Gen. CRUZ attempted a revolution, which was frustrated, the government being cognizant of the plan in season. The General fled to the mountains. The principal cause of complaint is that government has monopolized the sale of aguadiente. The government is talking of changing the port for the City of Guatemala from San José to Los Lomas, two leagues to the westward, a much healthier spot than the present locality, but it is doubtful if the plan is carried into effect. The material for building one iron wharf at San José lies rusting on the ground.

The worm has attacked the cotton, and not much is expected from that crop. Coffee promises favorably. Rice abundant and cheap. Cocoa high and scarce.

In Salvador matters are quiet, but the government is uneasy, it having many and fearful enemies to contend against. A severe gale along the coast has damaged the cotton.

From Nicaragua and Costa Rica there is no news.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Later News from El Paso—No Further Attempts by the French to Make an Attack—President Juarez Appoints a Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Official news has been received here up to the 5th of January, from El Paso, the residence of the Mexican government. Gen. IGNACIA MEJIA, one of defenders of Puebla, has been appointed Secretary of War in President JUAREZ' Cabinet.

The French have not made another attempt to attack El Paso. Gen. FERRAGO's division was close by, and the place is looked upon as entirely safe. The news from the interior shows that the French are quite disgusted with their endless task of establishing MAXIMILIAN's authority upon an unwilling people.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY CASE.

Beginning of the Trial—The Prisoner Pleads Not Guilty—One of his Counsel Abandons the Case—The Testimony for the State—Poor Prospect for the Prisoner—Continued Public Interest in the Case—Barnum in Court.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.

The show may be said to have opened this morning; that is, if the presence of the Hon. P. T. BARNUM, the great showman, within the bar may lend that character to the court-room. But no, Mr. BARNUM merely stepped in, in common with the other curiosity-seekers, to see what was going on. The court-room was again crowded. The large area or room over and behind the Judge's bench, the opening to which forms a capacious semi-circle, was thrown open. From this opening peered out the heads of a number of ladies. Some delay at the beginning of the day caused considerable speculation among the spectators as to the reason. It appeared that Mr. CHAPMAN, who was to champion CLARK's case through, had come to the conclusion that he was not sufficiently prepared to go on with the case. It was said by some suspicious persons that he had failed to obtain a retainer, and that he backed out of the case on that account. At all events, Mr. CHAPMAN had such urgent business elsewhere as to prevent his further appearance as counsel for CLARK. This left STEWART senior counsel for the prisoner. Under these circumstances, Mr. SHUPE, of New-York, made another motion for a continuance of the case to the March Term, owing to the departure of Mr. CHAPMAN, in whose hands the case had been committed, and in his absence the remaining counsel were left without any preparation whatever.

The Court denied the motion on the ground that this prisoner was not entitled to any favor which would not be extended to any other prisoner under a kindred charge; that is, a charge involving a like penalty,

The prisoner CLARK was ordered to stand up. The Clerk asked him if he was guilty, or not guilty, of the crime charged against him in the "information" read in his hearing yesterday.

The prisoner responded in a clear voice: "Not guilty."

The Court then ordered that a jury be empanneled, which was done with a facility which was admirable, in view of what would have taken place under like circumstances in New-York. In fact, setting up a jury here is the quickest transaction in the routine of the court business.

Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD opened by briefly stating the nature of the case to the jury, after which he read the depositions of several government clerks who had been compelled to return to their occupations at Washington. The first deposition was that of JAMES M. DAVIS, Private Secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. This was to establish the fact of the existence of a contract between Adams Express Company and the government for the carrying of currency notes to the various banks in all parts of the country, radiating from Washington.

Judge STEWART objected to the reading of the contract, on the ground that it was sought by the State to use it as a basis on which to predicate a value for the property which did not, could not belong to it, as he contended that the notes referred to as as having been stolen from the company were not currency, being incomplete and unfinished for such purposes. It was not money until the banks to which it had been sent had put it in circulation as such, duly authenticated by them, and the obligations on its face duly assumed by the signature of the respective bank officers. The notes were worth nothing, were mere pictures, and were of no practical use as currency.

The Court ruled that the reading of the contract was admissable, if for no other reason than to show that so much paper had been contracted to be carried by the company.

The deposition of JOHN PATTEN, shipping clerk to the Comptroller's Bureau of the Treasury Department, was next read. He testified that he shipped the packages which had been stolen from the safes.

The deposition of Major J. F. BATES, book-keeper in the office of the Comptroller's Bureau, Washington, went to show that he had regularly entered the shipment of the packages sent in safe No. 4,666 to Boston.

C. B. BENEDICT, agent of Adams Express Company in the Treasury building, Washington, testified to having signed the receipt book from the Comptroller's Currency Bureau, and repeated the values marked on the packages deposited in safe 4,666 as they appeared on the manifest, a copy of which he produced in court.

Judge STEWART objected to the evidence pertaining to the manifest, the witness having refreshed his memory from the copy which he produced.

The Court admitted the evidence, subject to exception by the defence.

H. B. CROGAN, a clerk in the same office with Mr. BENEDICT, testified that he put the packages into safe 4,666 as they were read off from the manifest, but did not know anything of their contents.

BENJ. T. SMITH, of Brooklyn, identified a gold watch and mahogany case which contained it, which he had sent by Adams Express to his sister-in-law in Boston.

HENRY P. PORTER, agent for the Eastern Division of Adams Express Company, testified to having put a number of packages of various kinds in the safe numbered 3,037.

WM. MOORE, messenger, who accompanied the train which contained the car containing the safes, testified that he was in the smoking-car from where the train joined the locomotive in New-York. He looked at the left side of the car containing the safes twice between New-York and Bridgeport, but owing to the darkness of the night he did not see whether the padlock was on or not; he did not examine the right side of the car. He did not discover the fact of the door being open until he reached New-Haven, where he locked it up again and sent for Mr. WEBB before going into the car to examine it.

WASHINGTON WEBB, Superintendent for the Adams Express Company at New-Haven, testified as to the condition of the safes and the appearance of the interior of the car, when he entered it. The facts have already been published in the TIMES.

WM. H. BROWN, of Stamford, identified CLARK and TRISTRAM as persons who inquired anxiously if they could hire a horse and carriage from him, offering a gold watch and chain as security for it. He subsequently saw them both at the Union House. They got on the cars and rode in the same train with him as far as Norwalk.

B. A. SCHOFIELD, of Stamford, testified to seeing TRISTRAM at the Stamford House on the night on which the robbery took place.

A. L. HOPKINS, engaged in the livery business, testified to letting a carriage to TRISTRAM. TRISTRAM and CLARK went in the carriage together.

Judge STEWART objected to testimony being introduced as to the movements of TRISTRAM while the Court was trying the case of CLARK, and also the transactions which took place after the commission of the crime, after the stealing.

The Court ruled that as it was contemplated to show the hiring of the carriage as a link in the crime, inasmuch as the carriage appeared to be wanted for the purpose of transporting the stolen property from Greenwich to Norfolk.

JOSIAH TRISTRAM testified at length to the facts attendant upon the conduct of his son AUGUSTUS, and CLARK, the prisoner now at the bar, on the night of the robbery and the subsequent days, including his journey to New-York with a bag, and his return to Norwalk. His story is the same as was published a few days ago in the columns of the TIMES.

Mrs. JOSIAH TRISTRAM merely corroborated a portion of testimony given by the previous witness.

Mrs. EMMA WOLSEY, sister of JOSIAH TRISTRAM, who resides in the same house with him, testified to receiving the gold watch stolen from the safe (No. 3,037) from AUGUSTUS TRISTRAM; also some money. They (TRISTRAM and CLARK) went to her house at 10 o'clock on the 8th of January, and remained there most of the day.

Both Mrs. TRISTRAM and Mrs. WOLSEY were present in the house with CLARK and AUGUSTUS TRISTRAM when the officers came there looking for them.

Mr. WEBB was recalled, and produced a parcel of paper ashes, remains of a portion of the stolen property.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, a conductor on the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad, testified to noticing the lock of the door of the car at the depot in New-Haven, and his informing the messenger of the company of that fact.

JOHN REAL, of Coscob, saw two men passing by the mill near the bridge in a rockaway, and saw them return again in about ten minutes. He described the rockaway and the horse. The covers were down at both sides.

MICHAEL RIORDEN, who resides about a mile from Coscob, saw the wagon referred to by the other witnesses.

WM. H. BROWN knew that the wagon he saw at Norwalk was the same one which he had seen the prisoner in; he knew the wagon again because he had used it himself before.

GEORGE LOCKWOOD, boatman, residing at Greenwich, saw two men near the Coscob Bridge on the night of the 6th of January; they were on the railroad track; one of the men was taller than the other; one was stouter and taller than the other.

SOLOMON CLARK lives about 200 yards from the Coscob Bridge; he found a bag made of canvas, with a label attached, containing, as he supposed, $5,000 in gold; he also found the padlock and chain which had been wrenched from the car, some five hundred feet from the bridge, four days after the date of the robbery.

It was stated among counsel this afternoon that Mr. CHAPMAN had left the case, stating that he believed the Judge to be prejudiced, and that he was not going to risk his reputation, and stand such insolence as he had experienced at the hands of the Court yesterday. However this may be I know not. The Court is very prompt in ruling, patient in listening to objections as they are offered, and may, for aught I know, rule contrary to the principles of law. It is a remarkable fact, however, that sometimes Judges and counsel differ in their opinions as to rules in submitting evidence. I believe there is no exception to that practice in the conduct of this case so far. Mr. J. M. STURGIS took the place of Mr. CHAPMAN as associate with Judge STEWART.

Judge STEWART has exhibited masterly tact and legal ability throughout the day, losing no opportunity which presented itself of checking the liberties taken by the prosecution in their range of direct examination.

The two iron safes which were broken open, and what had been their contents were produced in court in the dilapidated condition in which they were found in the cars at New-Haven. Greenbacks were served up in sheets. The most objectionable feature in connection with this part of the proceedings, was the fact that they were carefully hoarded and watched by the prosecution. I did not see any "lying round loose." The greenbacks are in the custody of Mr. SEWARD. According to Judge STEWART, however, they would be of no immediate avail as they are worthless until signed by the officers of the banks to which they were consigned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Testimonial to the Shubrick Family—The French Exposition—Proposed Introduction of Japanese and Chinese Knowledge and Animals.

Yesterday the Chamber of Commerce met in regular monthly session—A. A. LOW, Esq., presiding. After the reading of the minutes of the last monthly meeting, and of the special ones intervening, the following new members were elected:

	Nominated by
Charles Abernethy, 23 Warren-street	H. M. Cleveland.
Geo. P. Bradford, 348 Broadway	H. M. Cleveland.
Cortlandt D. P. Field, 127 Water-st	A. A. Low.
Edward A. Greene, 32 Vesey-street	H. M. Cleveland.
Wm. W. Thompson, 99 Wall-street	S. D. Babcock.
Thomas M. Tulay, 132 Front-street	C. W. Burton.
Thomas B. Van Buren, 243 Broadway	J. A. Stevens, Jr.
Marcellus Walker, 45 Broadway	J. A. Stevens, Jr.
Marcus Walker, 4 Broad-street	J. A. Stevens, Jr.

The committee to whom was referred a letter from WILLIAM S. HASTIE, of Charleston, S. C., at the last regular meeting of the chamber, and the disposition of three swords received therewith, reported, that the SHUBRICKS of South Carolina had always been distinguished for their devotion to the flag of their country, and gave a genealogical sketch of the family showing that it had given twelve of its members to the service of their country in three generations. In consideration of these facts the committee announced that they had raised the sum of $2,500 in twenty-five subscriptions of one hundred dollars each, to be transmitted to Mrs. JNO. TEMPLAR, widow of JNO. TEMPLAR SHUBRICK, in recognition of the valuable services rendered to our country by the father and son and as a token that gratitude for fidelity to the flag of the Union is an abiding sentiment with the citizens of New-York, descending from generation to generation.

The committee further recommend that the swords above referred to be re-burnished and returned to the widow of Lieut. JNO. TEMPLAR SHUBRICK.

Mr. OPDYKE then arose, and said that he wished to call the attention of the chamber to a paragraph in the Albany *Argus*, in which it was alleged that a committee of the Chamber of Commerce had called upon President JOHNSON with reference to the appointment of a Collector of this port. The paragraph in question having been read by the Secretary, Mr. LOW stated that the statement was false—that no such committee had waited upon the President.

Mr. RUGGLES presented his report as Chairman of the Committee on Matters relative to the Paris Exposition of 1867. The report, which is in favor of this country having a proper representation in every feature of its resources and manufactures, was adopted.

The following petition was received, and read by the Secretary:

To the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York:

Your petitioners respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that the amount of the funded debts of the several Southern States, which five years ago were held in good repute, and which have been suspended by reason of and as an accompaniment to the rebellion, amounted to the sum of $120,000,000. Your petitioners believe it to be of importance that in the work of restoration now so happily progressing at the South, it should not be forgotten to make such efforts as may result in extending such restoration to these funded debts themselves as well as to the States and people.

As for railroads and municipalities, their creditors can find in the courts, which will be established with civil government, that redress which the creditors of States cannot obtain. But it is not for the sake of individuals or corporations, who may be such creditors, that your consideration is asked. It is as a national question that this subject assumes an importance worthy of your action.

Large amounts of the bonds of these States are held in Europe. Foreign markets not only fail to properly discriminate between the national and State governments, but also consider it reasonable to judge of the general good faith of our people by the action of the States. To assist in maintaining our national credit at home and abroad, therefore, your action in the premises is earnestly besought.

The consideration that with the restoration of payment of interest upon these debts, the government would be the gainer through the internal revenue being increased, is not unworthy of consideration; neither is the fact that $1,700,000 of the principal on which the Indian annuities are paid, are invested in Southern State bonds, and that Congress has needed for four years to take from the treasury the money to pay the Indians their interest.

It is thought that your honorable body, by a memorial to His Excellency the President, might direct his attention to this subject, and thereby perhaps secure so much of his personal influence in calling the attention of gentlemen in the States referred to, to their true interests, and in advising with them as to the measures most needed to secure just and proper results, then no further efforts would be necessary.

GEORGE INNIS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The petition was ordered to be referred to a special committee, to be appointed by the President at the next meeting of the chamber.

Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN was then introduced to the Chamber in a complimentary manner, by Gen. STRONG, when he addressed the members on the subject of his returning to the East and continuing his researches there.

On motion of Gen. STRONG, a committee was named to coöperate with others interested in the furtherance of these researches in the East, and to give material aid to Dr. MACGOWAN in resuming them.

This closed the more important business of the meeting; and after the appointment of Thursday next for a special meeting on the subject of piers and wharves, the Chamber adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Renumbering Streets—The Cooper Union—The Emigration Laws.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President, Mr. BRICE, in the chair.

Mr. VARNUM presented a resolution requesting the Committee on Streets to inquire into the expediency of adopting a plan of renumbering the streets somewhat resembling that adopted in Philadelphia.

Mr. ELY said the plan was being put in practice as fast as possible.

The resolution was adopted.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, for the year 1865, was received, showing that the receipts had amounted to $30,686 34, and the expenditures to $28,658 07, leaving a balance in hand Jan. 1, 1866, of $2,028 27. The debts outstanding, however, amount to $3,908 57, consequently there is a deficiency of $1,259 82.

Mr. LOEW offered a preamble and resolution calling attention to the late case of Mrs. GILROY, who died from neglect and exposure on board the emigrant ship *Neptune*, and requesting our legislative representatives to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of amending the emigration laws so as to compel the owners of emigrant ships to provide proper accommodation and medical advice for sick passengers.

The resolution was adopted.

The board concurred with the other board in adopting an ordinance providing for the payment of interest on the Volunteer, Central Park and other bonds, and then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Astoria Ferry—Corporation Ordinances—Commissioners of Deeds—The Gas Question.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, President GREEN in the chair.

A resolution by Mr. KEECH authorizing the printing of three thousand copies of the Corporation ordinances was referred.

A resolution increasing the salaries of the Inspectors of Lamps to $3 per day was laid over.

A petition from the Astoria Ferry Company for permission to select another slip, was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

A resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to frame an act for submission to the Legislature, altering the present grades of certain streets, and making the water-line on the North River conform to that laid down by the Commissioners in 1857, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution rescinding the resolution appointing Commissioners of Deeds to fill vacancies. It was referred.

An ordinance proposed by Alderman VARNUM, regulating the granting of permits for stands on the sidewalks, was laid over.

Mr. TYNG moved to take up the resolution in relation to preparing Valentine's Manual, which motion was lost.

A resolution from the other board, directing the Committee on Lamps and Gas of the Board of Aldermen to report on the expediency of the corporation manufacturing the gas for the public lamps, was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Mr. KEECH said he was under the impression that the resolution had been sent to this board by mistake, as the committee of the other board did not appear to have acted upon it.

The board adjourned to Monday next, at 2 p. m.

The Amateur Dramatic Club and City Charities.

The first five-night season of a series of dramatic performances, under the auspices of the Amateur Dramatic Club, is now very agreeably in progress at Mr. JEROME's elegant theatre in Twenty-sixth-street. A few weeks since it was stated that Mr. JEROME had given the use of his theatre for a short time to JUIGNET & DRIVET's excellent French troupe, pending the completion of their house in Fourteenth-street, on the condition that one-half of the proceeds of the entertainment should be devoted to some of our city charities, to be named by the lady members of the club. It will be seen by the following communication that the enterprise has proved a success, reflecting credit upon all concerned in it:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1866.

To the President Amateur Dramatic Club:

DEAR SIR: As Treasurer of the Amateur Dramatic Club, I beg respectfully to report that I received from Mr. THEODORE MOSS, as proceeds of 300 tickets sold by him, his check for $4,500, and that I have applied this amount, in conformity with your directions, in the following manner: I have paid Mr. THEODORE MOSS for his expenses, $250; to Messrs. JUIGNET & DRIVET for the services of their French company for five nights, $2,250; and I have handed you the following checks: One to the order of the Children's Aid Society for $800; one to the order of the Women's Employment Society for $500; one to the order of the Foundling Hospital for $500; one to the order of the St. Luke's Home for $200; together, $4,500.

Yours very respectfully,
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER, Treasurer.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown man, who was laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, while in transit across the East River on a South Brooklyn ferry-boat, attempted to walk overboard as the boat neared the slip on the New-York side, but was seized by a passenger, though he ultimately succeeded in breaking away, and sprang into the river. He was rescued in a state of insensibility, but death soon ensued. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body. Deceased was about five feet eight inches in height, and had sandy hair and whiskers, and bald on the crown. The body was dressed in a black cloth suit, black cloth overcoat, and black Kossuth hat.

A CHARITABLE ENTERPRISE.—The Ladies Union Relief Association, who have volunteered to aid the families of our heroes who gave their lives in the late struggle, have during the past month visited, personally, one hundred and six families, comprising nearly five hundred women and children, besides a large number of permanently disabled soldiers. To all such, aid has been given weekly, and the ladies of the association visit each family personally, to learn their needs, and to guard against imposition. They rely solely on the gifts of the friends of the soldier, and as their funds will allow, so will their sphere of usefulness be enlarged.

WOMAN SEVERELY BURNED.—MARY SCHLETTS, a native of Germany, residing at No. 102 East Houston-street, was severely burned on Wednesday night by her clothes taking fire, in consequence of the explosion of a kerosene lamp. As soon as she found her dress was on fire the unfortunate woman ran into the street screaming for help, when PATRICK ROUNTRY stripped off his overcoat, and throwing it round her, extinguished the flames. Medical aid was afterward called in and Mrs. SCHLETTS' injuries were dressed. It is feared that she cannot survive.

MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.—Thirty-three deaths occurred on the Bremen ship *Albert Meyer*, which arrived in this port yesterday after a voyage of seventy days from Hamburg. She experienced most tempestuous weather during the whole voyage. Of those who died 18 were children and 15 adults.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—On Wednesday night and early yesterday morning three incendiary fires took place in the Eastern District, involving a loss of about $3,000. At 10 o'clock the barn and coach-house owned by HENRY BEDELL, and occupied by Mr. BACKUS, near the Penny Bridge, Meeker-avenue, was consumed. Loss on building, $1,000; on stock, $200....Shortly after midnight the building occupied as a stable and carpenter-shop by J. W. LAMB, in Powers-street, between Lorimer and Leonard, was fired and destroyed. A horse in the stable, worth $125, was burnt to death. Loss on stock and building, $275. No insurance.... At 2 A. M., the barn owned by WM. CONSELYEA, and occupied by SOLOMON SWITZER, situated in Bushwick-avenue, opposite Ainslie-street, was destroyed. A horse and cow were badly burned. Loss on stock and building $500. Insured in the Germania Insurance Company.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME.—The fifteenth annual meeting of this society was held yesterday, at the chapel of the institution, corner of Dekalb and Washington avenues. The sum of $2,500 has been added to the legacy of $5,000 of CHAUNCEY ROSE within the year. There are now 51 inmates of the institution, 9 of whom were admitted during the past year, and 6 have died. The total receipts for the year were $13,616 78; disbursements, $8,493 54; balance in the treasury, $5,123 24. The board of managers were elected and committees appointed, when the proceedings were brought to a close.

FIRE.—About 6:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a three-story frame house in Brooklyn-avenue, near Monroe-street, occupied by FRANCIS LANGFORD. The gas was found to be leaking in the cellar, and in endeavoring to find what the trouble was, a match was lighted and an explosion occurred. Mr. LANGSFORD was severely injured about the face and hands. The building was burned down, with contents, valued at $5,000; insured on stock in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. Mr. LANGSFORD was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

THE BROOKLYN FRATERNITY LECTURES.—Four lectures will be delivered before the Brooklyn Fraternity in the Academy of Music, in that city, as follows: On Feb. 6, by CARL SCHURZ; Feb. 13, by WENDELL PHILLIPS; Feb. 20, by HENRY WARD BEECHER; Feb. 27, by WM. LLOYD GARRISON. These names are too well known to require anything more than their mention to insure abundant success to the enterprise of the association, under whose auspices these orators are to appear.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner SMITH held an inquest yesterday upon the body of HENRY CROOKER, who died in Meserole-street, at his residence, of apoplexy, but the jury believed that he might have died by violence, and therefore refused to bring in a verdict before more evidence was brought forward. The inquest was therefore adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, FRIDAY, FEB. 1866—Nos. 91, 94, 108, 88, 27, 93, 38.

NEW-JERSEY.

ORGANIZATION OF A COUNTY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Baptist Church, Grove-street, Jersey City, for the purpose of organizing a County Temperance Association, as an auxiliary to the State Temperance Association recently organized at New-Brunswick. Rev. W. H. PARMLY presided, and Rev. J. W. CUSTIS acted as Secretary. A constitution, prepared by a committee previously appointed, was presented and adopted, after which the following officers were elected: President—Mr. JOHN SHEVILLE; Vice-Presidents—Rev. W. V. V. MABON, Rev. Mr. MABBIT, SAMUEL CLARKE, Rev. M. E. ELLISON and ROBERT MARTIN; Secretary—D. FORMAN; Treasurer—F. B. BETTS; Managers—Rev. J. W. CUSTIS, JUSTUS SLATER, Rev. Mr. MEYER, Dr. MATTISON and DANIEL PICKENS. In the evening an interesting meeting, which was largely attended, was held in the same church, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. CUSTIS, Rev. Mr. TUNISON, Rev. H. F. SMITH, and others.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County have made a presentment against the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for bringing from New-York immense quantities of garbage, dead animals, street dirt, refuse matter and other deleterious substances, and depositing the same along the line of the road in Communipaw Cove, opposite Jersey City, thereby rendering the air impure, and, in the opinion of medical gentlemen, pestilential in the last degree.

ALLEGED ROBBERY IN A SALOON.—Three young men, named ISAAC WAGSTAFF, THOMAS SCOTT and WM. BROWN, were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on a charge of having, late on the night previous, assaulted ARCHIBALD J. CAMPBELL, in a saloon in Hudson-street, and robbed him of $147. The accused gave bail to appear for trial.

[Advertisement.]

As twinkling stars grow faint and die,
When the sun opes his radiant eye,
So where the Sozodont is known,
Old nostrums for the teeth go down.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Washington	Feb. 2	New-York	Havre.
Germania	Feb. 3	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Boston	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Andrew	Feb. 3	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Manchester	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Feb. 10	New-York	Bremen.

FROM EUROPE.

Washington	Jan. 13	Havre	New-York.
Fulton	Jan. 16	Havre	New-York.
The Queen	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Jan. 20	Hamburg	New-York.
Britannia	Jan. 20	Glasgow	New-York.

New-Orleans, Havana and S. America.

R. R. Cuyler	Feb. 3	New-Orleans.
Fab Kee	Feb. 3	Santiago de Cuba.
Neshannock	Feb. 3	New-Orleans.
Morro Castle	Feb. 7	Havana.
Vera Cruz	Feb. 10	Vera Cruz via Havana.
Atlantic	Feb. 10	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey for Aspinwall.—P. P. Ortiz, W. H. Hussey, S. M. Carpenter, G. M. Carleton and wife, Capt. Franklin, U. S. S., W. Hartshern and son, F. Samparo, John Stevenson, James Horner, Joseph S. Skidmore, J. B. Garesche, J. S. Allen, J. A. Coleman, Edward Merriam Capt. Dimond and wife, Misses Dimond, S. Bedlisch, B. Knapp, Mrs. W. J. Williams, B. H. Ramsdell, W. H. Goldstien, Mary Ann Moran and sister, S. Hass, Dr. Bailey and wife, Mr. Baldwin, L. R. Baldwin and family, E. A. McDonald, W. W. White and lady, Samuel Adams and family, J. G. Baldwin, H. T. Martin, D. S. Lathrop, Lansing Frime, Jr., Capt. A. W. Fish, Mrs. S. G. Johnson, Mrs. Cox, W. B. Benson ane wife, Mrs. Watkins, W. H. Phelps, W. H. Hill, A. Arentes, R. Hamilton, wife and family, Julius Rosenbaum, Miss P. Wassermann, Capt. Vanderslice and wife, Mrs. B. Lowry and niece, J. S. Curtiss, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. S. Heybrock, E. F. Westcott, J. Morgan and family, C. W. Toyer, W. Day and wife, Eliza Edmonds, S. Steinhardt, J. H. Cox, L. Hill, S. Frankel, T. F. G. Howell, W. A. Russell and lady, Mrs. T. D. Matheson and family, William Stevens, Rev. G. H. Jenks, Mrs. Dohnheim, M. M. McCarvin, P. Van Fridagh and family, Capt. Smith and boy, E. D. Tyler, J. A. Stanley and family, J. M. Newhard, J. B. Mathewson, H. S. Lewis, Mrs. Bradford, H. S. Brooks, P. T. Giberson, J. M. Creighton, J. Berningham and family, W. Mansfield, Ed. Danforth, Miss Eva Scott, J. S. Bacon, Roswell S. Douglass, Mrs. S. E. Butler and child, and many in second cabin and steerage.

JAN. 31—*In steamship The Queen, for Liverpool*—H. Myers, New-York; Geo. Ashberry, Liverpool; W. D. Walbridge, Detroit; E. M. Keyes, M. D., G. Farini, wife and child, Mr. Ritchie, A. M. Lethem, Leopold Verreche and wife, all of New-York; Mrs. Wm. Ward, Cleveland; William Young, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Aspinwall—Gov. W. Bigler, wife and daughter; J. McDonald and 2 sisters, W. Watson and wife, W. E. Baird, Wm. Whitfield, E. S. Caldwell, J. M. English, J. F. Bateman, Jas. Cohen, M. F. Hassaurek, P. Kirby, R. H. Hatley, Capt. Anderson and wife, Capt. W. H. Henry, J. M. Guildmeester, W. Page, Capt Bowditch, W. J. Brophy, J. Castello, M. Careger, W. J. Hernandez, S. Iromar, J. Linshine, W. L. Brown, M. Israel, J. Eisenbergh, E. Sayard, H. C. Leonard, L. H. Cubby and wife, Mrs. Bartlett, J. Rosenbaum, J. Sebig, E. S. Caldwell, Wm. Whitfield, Mrs. J. A. Maygher and child, Mrs. E. D. Strong and 2 children, J. Goldsmith, W. H. Ladd, H. Scanneen, J. A. Mayhew, Mrs. Baisdell, H. Bloomingdale, J. C. Aguilar, Jacob Asch, A. J. Rigby, S. Rosenbalt, G. H. Butcher, Chas. Hitchcock, Miss A. A. Creadoch, M. Clanen, Mrs. G. M. Beebe, A. Weil, B. Held, Mrs. M. M. White and daughter, M. C. Douglass, J. A. Gwinn, E. V. Riley, J. H. Semenherd, L. Aldrich and wife, L. Cohen, G. W. Shears, J. M. Block, H. Cohen, wife and 2 children, A. W. Elliott, P. Levi, G. B. Gammans, Capt. S. Woodworth, M. Levi, L. W. Hoft, J. L. Eoff, H. Sanders, J. Hancock, G. C. Boniface, J. H. Patty, Jas. Munroe, Thos. Dillon, W. S. R. Taylor, J. Thomas, A. Beckly, A. P. K. Safford.

In steamship Andalusia, from Charleston—A. A. Neal, Mrs. C. W. Graves, James L. Watson, A. B. Hutchins, E. O'Niel, R. Mehetins, John W. Huhesmann, Peter Daly, Samuel L. Dennett and lady, D. H. Pitto, John Franz, W. J. Robinson, Patrick Sheen, John Curley, Mrs. H. Balch, E. Johnson, Mrs. Cottes, Mrs. Rushton, D. Werner, R. C. Ropes, Richard Whittle and 3 steerage.

In steamship McClellan, from New-Orleans—Capt. Fuller, Lieut. Campbell, C. A. Scott, Rev. J. D. Howard, Mrs. Shear and child, E. A. Zulesky, James Nesmith, Capt. S. Patten, R. McAuley, Mrs. James Clapp, and 60 soldiers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 10 | Sun sets....... 5 19 | Moon rises... 8 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 19 | Gov. Island.10 08 | Hell Gate...11 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Alabama, Limeburner, New-Orleans, D. R. Carrington; Leo, Merrill, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Gulf Stream, Mount, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; Chase, Roath, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Washington, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, G. McKenzie.

Ships Charles J. Baker, (Br.,) Cook, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Boyd & Hincken; Argentina, (Aust.,) Sablicich, Bristol, Slocovich & Smith.

Barks Therese, (Brem.,) Christofsen, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Isis, (Han.,) Happris, Cork for orders, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, Cardenas; Edwin Reeve, Jones, Demerara, Jos. Eneas; Lizzie Billings, Mott, Manzanilla, Miller & Houghton; Gentle Annie, (Br.,) Pitts, Montevide and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Clio, (Br.,) Brusen, St. Kitt's, Jones & Lough; Bolivia, (Br.,) Chisham, Marseilles, F. C. Schmidt; Velicity, (Br.,) Darrell, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster.

Schooners Vienna, Gladwin, New-London, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Bridgeport, Carter, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Para and a market, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; B. C. Terry, Weaver, Pensacola, Van Brunt & Slaght; Adolph Hagel, Robinson, Philadelphia, Abbott; Bay State, Hallet, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, Maury, Aspinwall Jan. 23, with mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Off Charleston Bar, passed steamship McClellan, bound in. 27th, off Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Alhambra, bound S.

U. S. steamer Newbern, Holley, Pensacola Jan. 21, via Key West 27th, with ordnance and stores. Experienced very heavy weather the whole trip, having left this port six weeks ago.

Steamship McClellan, Davis, New-Orleans Jan. 21, via Barrancas, Key West and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Quartermaster. Had strong northerly gales N. of Hatteras. Jan. 25, Tortugas bearing N. W. 15 miles, passed a bark strg W., showing a white flag, black border, and letters B. B. in centre.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Knight of Snowdown, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Nov. 29, with mdse. to master. Had heavy weather; lost maintopsail and carried away mainyard. Jan. 19, lat. 29, lon. 66 33, saw a ship's lower mast and yard lashed together, which had been burnt; had not been long in the water.

Ship Casilda, (of Baltimore,) Stafford, Penang Oct. 7, with mdse. to Hicks & Bell. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 8; crossed the equator Jan. 4. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy westerly weather. Dec. 4, lat. 34 25 S., lon. 26 15 E., spoke and passed Br. bark Ellen Morrison, from Mauritius for Cork, 15 ds. out. Jan. 15, lat. 19 32 N., lon. 58 40 W., boarded Br. schr. Emma Anderson, McCarthy, from Baltimore for St. Lucia, 9 ds. out, and procured some provisions from her. Jan. 17, lat. 22 35, lon. 63 21, spoke a Br. colonial schr., from Demerara for Halifax. Jan. 25, lat. 34 02, lon. 73 18, passed bark Palermo, bound N.

Ship Albert, (Brem.,) Meyer, Hamburg 70 ds., with mdse. and 360 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the whole passage. Dec. 24, in a heavy gale from N. W., shipped a sea which split rail and plankshear and stove bulwarks. Had 1 birth and 33 deaths among the passengers—18 children and 15 adults.

Ship Jupiter, (Norw.,) Josephsen, Leghorn 51 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Gibraltor Oct. 18.

Bark Glenwood, (of Nassau,) Bentegeat, Buenos Ayres 54 ds., with hides, &c., to F. Alexandre & Sons. Has been 19 ds. from the equator, with heavy N. and N. W. winds.

Bark Palermo, McCarty, Cette 55 ds. with wine, &c., to John Swan.

Bark Hilda, (Swed.,) Schmidt, Marseilles [illegible] ds., with sugar to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Winthrop, Hill, Demerara 28 ds., with molasses to Middleton & Co.

Brig Milo, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Kellin, Alicante 60 ds., with licorice root, &c., to Cartisses & St. Anna. Has had heavy W. and N. W. winds the entire passage. During a heavy gale from N. W., Louis Twenkner, the second mate, was knocked overboard by the mainboom, and lost.

Brig E. Miller, Crumley, of and from Nassau 16 ds., with mdse. to Menteil & Barto. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. and N. W. winds. Jan. 17, lat. 29 43, lon. 75 45, spoke Br. schr. Ellen, from Plymouth, Eng., for New-York.

Brig Flight, (of St. John, N. B.,) Trefry, Matanzas 24 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. C. Duncan & Co. Had heavy N. and N. E. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, and was obliged to throw part of deck-load overboard. Jan. 14, lat. 28 55, lon. 69 45, spoke L. T. Knight, of and from Portland for Matanzas; reported, during a gale from N., Jan. 8, had lost part of deck-load, boat, mainroyalmast, mainboom, stove bulwarks and after-house; would go into Nassau for repairs. Jan. 19, lat. 37 34, lon. 73 27, passed through a quantity of wreck, consisting of a vessel's bulwarks, rail-knees and empty barrels.

Brig Orion, (of Halifax,) Curry, Old Harbor, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Had very heavy weather; lost catheads. No date, off St. Domingo, spoke brig Eureka, from Porto Rico for Cienfuegos.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Covell, of and from Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Jan. 28, lat. 37 11, lon. 74 19, spoke brig Orient, from Kingston, Jam., for New-York, 34 ds. out, and short of provisions; could not supply her.

Brig Anna Bell, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Taylor, Rio Grande 60 ds., with hides to Kenneth McLea.

Brig Henrietta & Cornelia, (Hol.,) Dryver, Amsterdam 52 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Salem & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig New-Providence, (Ital.,) Manganaro, Palermo 55 ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain & Phelps. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 9.

Brig Montrose, Peterson, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Waydell & Co.

Brig Ann, (of Gibraltar,) Fiory, Alicante 45 ds., with wine to A. P. Francia. In lat. 24 48, saw a Br. brig showing 3d pendant, No. 8,607, strg. N. W. by W.

Schr. Alice Randell, Shotwell, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Has had heavy N. and N. W. gales the entire passage; lost jibs and received other damage.

Schr. Union, Richardson, Pawtuxet River, Md., with ship-timber.

Schr. Helen, Perry, Baltimore, for New-Bedford, with grain.

Schr. Americus, Terry, Richmond, Va., 12 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. J. Kienzle, Lake, Baltimore 12 ds., with coal to D. Packer & Co.

Schr. Louisa, (Br.,) Scott, New River, N. B., with lumber to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) ——, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Owen Bearse, Parker, Portland 6 ds., lumber.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 1—Arr. steamer Cleopatra, from New-Orleans.

Below—A steamer, supposed to be the Delaware, from Liverpool; also bark Sarah B. Hall, from Cardenas for Portland; brig Hattie Eaton, from Turks Island.

Spoken, &c.

Hinda—Br. ship, from Newcastle for ——, Dec. 22, lat. 26 50, lon. 24 15.

Startled Fawn—Br. brig, strg. S., Jan. 9, lat. 28 10, lon. 64.

St. David—bark, of Malta, bound eastward, Jan. 29, lat. 39, lon. 73 10.

Wm. Atkinson—bark, from Granada for New-York, Jan. 18, lat. 28 50, lon. 72 40.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Jan. 13, brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York, and sld. 22d; 16th, brig Mecosta, Bryant, Philadelphia; 19th, barks Cienfuegos, Cole, do.; Magdalena, Searle, New-York; schr. Wild Flower, McCulloch, St. Thomas. Sld. 20th, brig Clara Brown, Brown, for Cienfuegos.

At Cardenas, Jan. 20, brig S. M. Thurston, for New-York in 2 days.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Jan. 13, schr. Albert Treat, wtg.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arr. from New-York, 16th, Reinhardt, at Bremen; 17th, Gloria, at Dungeness; Clara, at Helvoet; Minerva, at Texel; Winburn, at Dublin; 19th, Leander, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Boston, 10th, Jehu, at Messina.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 16th, Jessie Campbell, at Bremen.

Arr. from New-Orleans, 18th, Clara Hickman, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Richmond, 18th, Herman, at Bremen.

Arr. from Callao, 19th, Helen Clinton, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Mauritius, 19th, Southern Chief, at Queenstown.

[LATEST.]

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 21.

Arr. from New-York, Moneynick, at Tarragona; Don Pasquale, at Constantinople.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Onward, at Havre; Antoine and Matilda, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Urgent, at Falmouth.

Arr. from Mobile, Janquina, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Galveston, Paramour, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The J. P. Wheeler, ashore, got off leaky.

The Albion, from Ardrossan for New-Orleans, is at Lamlash.

The Naples, from Calcutta for Boston, grounded in the Hooghly, but got off and proceeded.

THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE COMPANY'S
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

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ASHTON

FROM FOUR TO THIRTY-FIVE
HORSE-POWER.

We have the oldest, largest and most complete works in the country, engaged in manufacturing portable engines. Our engines are, "by experts, now conceded to be the best apparatus of this description ever presented to the public." Adapted to every purpose where power is required. Medium sizes constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice.

Descriptive circulars, with price list, sent on application.

THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Ladies & Gentlemen
OUT OF THE CITY.
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New-York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot upon a piece of paper and mark the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and width, as shown in figure A.

Second. Make the following measurements, in inches, with tape measure, as shown in figure B, viz:

1st.—The Ball.
2d.—The Instep.
3d.—The Heel.
4th.—The Ankle.
5th.—The Leg.
6th.—The Calf.

ROGERS' FRAGRANT
ODONTOLINE
FOR THE TEETH
For Sale by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers.

WILLSON, WATROUS & CO.
LUMBER
YARD AND OFFICE
1st AVE. COR. 39 St.
OFFICE ALSO 84 WALL STREET.

Have a much larger stock of Lumber than any other yard in the city, which they offer at prices in competition with Albany and Troy, and are now ready to receive orders for Spring supplies, country [illegible]. The stock comprises all kinds of [illegible] hard wood, lumber, timber and shingles.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 153, Feb. 1, 1866.
36, 12, 30, 67, 55, 39, 45, 27, 2, 1, 29.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 154, Feb. 1, 1866.
36, 4, 77, 75, 64, 54, 66, 78, 11, 56, 2, 8.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 38, Feb. 1, 1866.
29, 35, 37, 51, 50, 33, 18, 21, 31, 51.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 39, Feb. 1, 1866.
43, 30, 41, 7, 71, 44, 28, 72, 2, 5, 68.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

HENRY'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT IS superior to any other for the cure of headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, bruises, sprains, [illegible], &c. TRY IT.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Prices reduced. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND, [illegible]
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION.
Tickets [illegible]
Signal rockets will announce the opening of the [illegible] carnival in the evening.

5